



*A Healthy City*  
*Norwich*

COVER PHOTOGRAPH  
**CHURCHMAN HOUSE**

This charming old mansion, which has been the headquarters of the Norwich Health Department since 1921, was built between the years 1725 and 1740 by Alderman Thomas Churchman, a prosperous worsted weaver. His son, Thomas, was knighted during his term of mayoralty by King George III in 1761.

Chief among the many interesting features of the house is the former dining-room, which is decorated in the Rococo style, with five inlaid panel pictures and two mirrors. There is also, in this room, an elaborately carved mantelpiece in white and coloured marble, and in the former library another of moulded plaster.



CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

# Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1960



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# Health Committee

(As at December, 1960)

*Lord Mayor:*

ALDERMAN A. E. NICHOLLS

*Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR MRS. RUTH HARDY, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR E. PRITCHARD

*Members :*

Id. R. P. BRAUND

Coun. G. HOWARD

Coun. IAN D. DICKSON,  
M.C., M.D.

„ V. J. KENNEDY

„ A. R. DRIVER

„ MRS. B. M. PRITCHARD,  
J.P.

„ MISS V. E. DURRANT

„ J. B. TUSTING, O.B.E.,  
T.D.

„ MRS. J. R. GRIFFITHS

„ MRS. F. M. HARTLEY

*Co-opted Members :*

DR. T. D. F. MONEY

DR. J. P. CARLILE

} *Representatives of the Norwich  
Local Medical Committee.*

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

} *Representative of the Norwich  
Executive Council.*

## STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960)

*Medical and Dental Staff:*

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer  
J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer  
G. M. REYNOLDS, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare  
AILEEN A. NICOL, M.B., Ch.B.(Aber.), D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer

MRS. M. E. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B. (St. Andrews), M.R.C.O.G. (Lond.)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers  
C. H. B. LAWFIELD, M.A., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.)  
A. S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B.(Glas.)

Principal School Dental Officer  
A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow)

School Dental Officers  
J. D. POLLARD, L.D.S. (Eng.)  
A. M. WILSON, L.D.S. (Edin.)  
MRS. M. WILSON, L.D.S. (Edin.)  
J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.)  
1 vacancy  
6 Clerk/Attendants (1 vacancy)

Chest Physician (*in conjunction with Regional Hospital Board*)  
P. H. SUTTON, B.Sc.(Lond.), M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.),  
M.R.C.P.(Lond.)

*Nursing and Allied Staffs:*

17 Combined Health Visitors and Schools Nurses  
2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors (1 *vacancy, part-time*)  
1 Cleansing Attendant  
1 Nurse (Part-time) for Poliomyelitis Vaccination.  
2 Clinic Assistants (*Part-time*)

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives  
MISS E. M. STANWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.  
15 Domiciliary Midwives

District Nursing Superintendent  
MISS S. M. PECKHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Queen's Nurse)  
(Retired 31st December, 1960)  
1 Assistant Superintendent, 16 District Nurses  
1 Bathing Attendant (*Part-time*)

Domestic Help Organiser  
MRS. M. V. WARNER  
Assistant Organiser (*Part-time*)  
Domestic Helps—the equivalent of 86 full-time

Chiropody Service  
3 Part-time Chiropodists  
2 Part-time Foot Hygiene Attendants

Home Advisers  
MRS. P. J. EVERSON  
MRS. E. M. BRUNT

Speech Therapist

MISS DOREEN BARBER, L.C.S.T. (*Part-time*)

Public Analyst

ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (*Part-time*)

*Mental Health Staff:*

Mental Welfare Officers

J. E. BRADSHAW (Senior)

J. C. CROWE

1 Trainee Mental Welfare Officer (Vacancy)

Adult Training Centre

1 Supervisor and 1 Assistant Supervisor

Junior Training Centre

1 Supervisor, 2 Assistant Supervisors

2 Nursery Class Attendants (*Part-time*)

*Ambulance Staff:*

2 Section Leaders, 21 Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic

*Public Health Inspectors—Staff:*

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. D. KIRBY, F.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., F.A.P.H.I.

(Retired 31st January, 1960)

J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(From 1st June, 1960)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

C. D. DARLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (From 23rd August, 1960)

10 Inspectors, 8 holding both the Statutory Qualification and the Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods and 2 holding the Statutory Qualification only.

3 Cleansing Inspectors and 1 Disinfecting and Drainage Officer

*Administrative Staff:*

Senior Administrative Assistant

\*H. HOWARD (Died 8th November, 1960)

D. BROOKS (From 13th December, 1960)

Administrative Assistant

K. CAMPLING, D.M.A. (From 13th December, 1960)

21 Clerks (1 vacancy)

7 Shorthand-typists

\*Held the Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

*Weights and Measures Staff:*

Senior Inspector of Weights and Measures

E. E. SCOTT, M.I.W.M.A.

2 Inspectors, 2 Unqualified Assistants, 1 Clerk



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

68, ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH, NORFOLK, NOR 22E.

Tel. No. NORWICH 22233, EXT. 42

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1960. This is the 69th Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The birth rate for the City rose slightly but remains lower than that of England and Wales as a whole. Unfortunately, 44 infants died before completing the first year of life, which is 9 more than in 1959. When one analyses these 40 infant deaths, one finds that 29 occurred before the age of 1 month. When this is broken down further it is found that 25 died before they were a week old. Therefore further progress in reducing infant mortality must lie in attacking the causes of infants dying within the first week of life. A number of these causes are beyond our ken. I refer to congenital defects and the majority of cases of premature birth but still some causes can be obviated.

46 people lost their lives as a result of accidents last year. 22 such deaths were due to motor vehicle accidents. Of these motor vehicle deaths 10 involved people under the age of 25. There is a facet to road accidents which I think has not received the attention it deserves. I refer to the fact that it is now routine for a person to be issued with a 3 year licence. Should an individual's health deteriorate during the period of his licence unless his social conscience prompts him to cease driving there is nothing to prevent him driving and being a menace to others. One wonders, therefore, if there should not be some compulsory notification to the Registration Authority of blackouts, epilepsy and the like, either on the part of the individual or by his family doctor.

Recently a new cause of infant death appeared in the country. Since August 1959 in England and Wales 20 lives have been lost by suffocation due to mouth and nose coming in contact with plastic sheeting or more particularly polythene. Of these 20, nine were infants. The majority of cases are due to little boys "playing spacemen" and in so doing putting plastic bags over their heads. There have, however, been one or two cases of babies being suffocated through polythene sheeting which was used as a pillow cover or to protect the mattress. Apparently there is some electrostatic attraction between these substances and the human skin causing them to cling and thus block the nose and mouth. Parents should be aware of this danger and ensure that polythene

bags are kept away from small hands and that any plastic substance used as protective covering for mattress or pillow is of heavy gauge and preferably firmly affixed. Deaths from this cause would appear to be on the increase as there were 5 in the first 3 months of 1961 (though fortunately so far we have had none in Norwich).

The percentage of Norwich infants vaccinated against smallpox rose from 18.1 in 1951 to 56.25 in 1958. Last year the figure was 51.5% and this year 48.5%. This downward trend is to be regretted. It is, however, understandable as children are today receiving so many injections. We would all be very pleased (and indeed I am sure I can include children in this!) if we could use the sandwich inoculation. By sandwich is meant, of course, combining the reagents against the various diseases in one fluid. This is available in a limited degree already in the case of triple antigen which affords protection at one fell swoop against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Our friends in Canada have for some time been using quadruple antigen, i.e. triple plus polio and indeed appear to have obtained some very encouraging results.

The figures for diphtheria immunisation are somewhat better than last year and particularly a higher percentage of those under 1 were protected against this disease during the year. Approximately 70% of those in this age group were so protected compared with 63% in the previous year. A campaign was launched in the Spring of the current year and the results of this will appear in the report for 1961.

The figures for poliomyelitis vaccination are interesting. Of Norwich children born 1960-43, some 72% have now been protected by 3 injections. The corresponding figure for those born 1942-33 is, however, not satisfactory, being only 41.75%. The figure for those 29-40 years of age is only 14.6%. Some people seem to think that it is time enough to become vaccinated when an outbreak of the disease occurs in the area. Indeed, a neighbouring town experienced this sentiment recently when they were confronted with a relatively small number of cases of poliomyelitis. Apart, altogether from this being a most selfish view point, it is also a most dangerous one for individuals to take. It is not sufficiently realised that one vaccination against poliomyelitis does not afford immediate protection. Indeed it is protection which accrues over a period of time from several injections. It cannot be impressed too strongly that it can be dangerous for people to wait until an outbreak of poliomyelitis occurs in their midst. It may indeed be to wait too long.

Since 1st July last year at the request of the Ministry we have been operating a Yellow Fever Vaccination Service. Prior to this, those who wished to have yellow fever vaccination had to travel to one of a small number of Centres throughout the country



but Centres are now being operated by some local authorities. It is interesting to note that in the first 6 months of this service 165 people availed themselves of it.

One so often hears it said Health is priceless and cannot be measured in terms of pounds, shillings and pence. This, of course, is manifestly true but it is equally true that the cost of treating ill-health, certainly can, and indeed is, measured in pounds, shillings and pence—a fact which we all painfully realise through taxes, national health service contributions, etc. Each year the cost of the National Health Service rises and each year a pittance is devoted to prevention. In the early twenties 300 cases of diphtheria commonly occurred in a year in Norwich. We are glad to be able to record that there has not been a single case in Norwich since 1950 and then there was but one case. In the control of diphtheria, surely preventive medicine has had one of its greatest triumphs. Apart from the tremendous saving in suffering, and indeed, in loss of life, there is also the financial aspect. If one reflects that the average duration of stay of a case of diphtheria was of the order of 6 weeks and that today, an Infectious Disease Hospital bed costs more than £20 per week to run, then if the incidence of diphtheria today were what it was in the twenties and early thirties, the cost for the hospital treatment of diphtheria patients for the City of Norwich alone would amount to some £40,000 per year. In terms of human suffering and well being, and of financial saving, the small expenditure for diphtheria immunisation has indeed yielded a rich return. These figures transferred to England and Wales as a whole would mean an annual saving of the best part of £10,000,000.

Whilst we are thinking of financial cost and of prevention and cure I think it is worth quoting the following paragraph from a paper by Dr. Huntingdon Williams, Commissioner of Health, Baltimore City, and Sir Allen Daley, formerly Medical Officer of Health, London County Council, and formerly Associate Health Officer of Baltimore City. It deals with the financial aspect of fluoridation of water supply in the control of dental caries. It is, of course, interesting to note that there is no query whatsoever raised as to the efficacy of the measure. Perhaps we are traditionally a little too sceptical of new ideas in this country! The authors write: “ We estimate that the annual cost of fluoridation of the water supply for the 1,265,000 persons drinking the Baltimore City water is of the order of \$60,000. The British equivalent is £21,400 at the current rate of exchange but in terms of spending value it would be much less. It is our expectation that we shall as a result of fluoridation cause a decline in the dental decay of our children of five to sixteen years of age and that they will be subject to an attack rate similar to that amongst children who reside in areas with waters that are naturally well fluoridated. The Baltimore City Health Department statistical



staff estimates that when the children between five and sixteen have all consumed fluoridated water from the prenatal period onward, the annual savings in the cost of dental care will be approximately \$2,500,000 (£893,000) which is to be compared with the \$60,000 (£21,400) annual cost for fluoridating our water."

The Home Nursing Service remained understaffed during the year, though by comparison with some areas we were comparatively well off. A female bathing attendant has been employed for a number of years for 30 hours per week. This person gives on an average about 40 blanket baths per week. Roughly 112 are given by the nurses. To ease the staffing position it is proposed in 1961 to employ bathing attendants up to the equivalent of 2 whole-time personnel. It seems illogical to have the nurses doing work which can be done by a less skilled person.

One of the figures which is important to those who administer an Ambulance Service is the mileage per removal. We can take pride in the fact that this figure has fallen from 4.1 in 1958 to 3.1 in 1960. This, indeed, especially as very many more long distance journeys are now being undertaken by the Service, can only reflect a much more co-ordinated service and a much better use of vehicles. The long distance journeys are worth noting. In 1956 of some 141 such journeys 102 were undertaken by road. The figures for 1960 show that of 252, only 42 were undertaken by road. Had the road rail ratio of these journeys in 1960 remained as it was in 1956 then we should have had to undertake, not 42 long-distance journeys by road, but 182. There is thus a saving in road journeys of some 140 in the year or, allowing for the return mileage, a rough saving of 28,000 miles. When this is costed out at the Treasurer's cost figure of 4/8d. a mile for an ambulance vehicle and 3/3d. for a sitting case vehicle it amounts to about £6,000! No mean saving! Moreover in general patients travel more comfortably and more quickly by rail than by road. This happy state of affairs, the widest possible use of rail transport, could not have been achieved without the co-operation of the consultants and family doctors in charge of the cases.

Slum Clearance and housing work in general remain, I believe, one of the most important parts of the work of a local authority. True, there are bad tenants as well as good tenants, just as there are good landlords and bad landlords. Those of us who have to deal at first hand with this problem know only too well the many distressing pictures which come our way. One sometimes feels that perhaps folk of retired, or near retiring age, often crippled with arthritis, deserve more consideration. There are very many of these folk who, having reared a family in small sub-standard houses, without bath or indoor sanitation, are still living in them. They have in most instances a very slim chance of ever being re-housed. Only the other day I saw a man of over seventy badly crippled with arthritis—he had to use two

crutches, and his toilet was 90 feet away from his house! One similarly feels very sympathetic towards the young couple who showing some initiative, have rented or sometimes bought a poor slum-type dwelling rather than overcrowd the parental homestead. They have, however, in so doing brought themselves for rehousing purposes into the tenant category and thus deferred their re-housing very considerably. Again when doing this work one is appalled at the prices that folks are asked and will pay for slum clearance property. £300-£600 is no uncommon sum for an owner-occupier to have paid within the past few years for a slum house. Only recently we heard of a block of 5 which were together purchased for some £250 and one of the 5 was shortly afterwards sold to a sitting tenant at over £400. It is most unfortunate that the Council had, last September, owing to shortage of houses to defer the Philadelphia Lane area for 12 months. Meanwhile there are several other areas which are already in the pipe-line and should be ready when the moratorium is lifted.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Kirby, retired on grounds of ill-health on the 31st January. He unfortunately died on the 5th March, 1960. Having given the department some 34 years faithful service his loss was keenly felt. I am sorry to have to report also the death of Mr. H. Howard, who died in harness on the 8th November of this year. Another conscientious and faithful officer who after 46 years of service was naturally much missed.

I greatly appreciate the encouragement and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee during the year.

The department could not continue to function without the loyal and conscientious co-operation of the staff and I am indeed most grateful to them.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J.R. Murdoch', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

*Medical Officer of Health*

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

I.—GENERAL

VITAL STATISTICS  
MORTALITY TABLES  
SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CLIMATOLOGY,  
WATER SUPPLY, CREMATION, ETC.



## VITAL STATISTICS

(Set out in the order laid down in Ministry of Health Circular 1/61)

Live Births	...	...	1929
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	...	...	16.39 per 1000 population
Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	...	...	16.56 per 1000 population
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	...	...	6.84
Stillbirths	...	...	44
Stillbirth Rate	...	...	22.3 per 1000 live and still-births
Total Live and Still-births	...	...	1973
Infant Deaths	...	...	40
Infant Mortality Rate—			
Total	...	...	20.7 per 1000 live births
Legitimate only	...	...	20.03 per 1000 legitimate births
Illegitimate only	...	...	30.3 per 1000 illegitimate births
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	15.03 per 1000 live births
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	13.48 per 1000 live births
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	35.48 per 1000 live and still-births
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	...	...	—
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	0.0 per 1000 live and still-births

## OTHER STATISTICS

Population	...	...	117,700
Area	...	...	8,165 acres
Deaths	...	...	1474
Death Rate (Crude)	...	...	12.52 per 1000 population
Death Rate (Adjusted)	...	...	11.90 per 1000 population
Tuberculosis Death Rates—			
All Forms	...	...	0.034 per 1000 population
Pulmonary	...	...	0.034 per 1000 population
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	0.0 per 1000 population
Cancer Death Rates—			
All Forms	...	...	2.56 per 1000 population
Lung and Bronchus	...	...	0.65 per 1000 population
Other Sites	...	...	1.9 per 1000 population
Infectious Diseases Death Rate	...	...	0.03 per 1000 population
Marriage Rate	...	...	8.5 per 1000 population
Inhabited Houses	...	...	40,474
Rateable Value	...	...	£1,806,086
Product of 1d. rate	...	...	£7,435

## GENERAL STATISTICS

### Population

The population as estimated by the Registrar General was 117,700.

### Births

There were 1929 live births recorded, representing a crude birth rate of 16.39 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 15.40 for 1959. The City birth rate is lower than that for England and Wales—17.1 per 1,000 population.

In addition there were 44 still-births, representing a rate of 22.3 per 1,000 live and still-births. The rate for 1959 was 20.93.

LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS		
Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male ...	963	76	1039	24	—	24
Female	834	56	890	20	—	20
Totals ...	1797	132	1929	44	—	44

### Deaths

The net deaths amounted to 1474, equivalent to a crude rate of 12.52 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 11.76 for 1959. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

### Infantile Mortality

40 infants died before completing the first year of life, representing a rate of 20.7 per 1,000 live births. This was 9 more than in 1959, when the rate was 17.0. The England and Wales rate for 1960 was 21.7.

Of the 40 infant deaths, 29 occurred before attaining the age of one month, making a neo-natal mortality rate of 15.03 per 1,000 live births, as compared with the England and Wales rate of 15.6.

### Maternal Mortality

No maternal death occurred during the year. The England and Wales maternal mortality rate for 1960 was 0.39 per 1,000 live and still-births.

## **Tuberculosis**

4 persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, giving a death rate of 0.034 per 1,000 population. No death occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The rates for 1959 were 0.059 and 0.017 respectively, a total of 0.076 for all forms.

The provisional national rate for all forms of tuberculosis is .075 per 1,000 population.

## **Infectious Diseases**

4 deaths were due to infectious diseases (2 Acute Primary Pneumonia, 1 Infective Hepatitis, and 1 from Food Poisoning), a rate of 0.03 per 1,000 population. 20 deaths occurred in 1959, representing a rate of 0.17.

## **Marriages**

996 marriages took place during the year, representing a marriage rate of 8.5 per 1,000 population, compared with 8.8 in 1959.

## **Accidents**

The registered deaths from accidental causes were:—Motor vehicle accidents 22; all other accidents 24; 105 persons were seriously injured and 480 slightly injured on the roads. 828 persons were injured through accidents in the home, including 75 as a result of scalds and 43 from burns.

## **Nursing Homes**

There are 3 Nursing Homes registered in the city, with a bed accommodation of 40. 2 Homes were closed during the year.

All the Homes were inspected during the year.

## **Cremation**

During 1960 a total of 670 cremations were carried out; the figure for 1959 being 623.

# **NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

## **Geology**

The chalk, which underlies the greater part of Norfolk to a considerable depth, is in some places very near to the surface in and around Norwich. On top of the chalk, and filling in the undulations in its surface, lies a covering of glacial deposits—sands, gravels and boulder clays—left by the retreating ice sheets of about half a million years ago.

## **Climatology**

Mr. J. L. Short, Field Supervisor at the Norfolk Agricultural Station, Sprowston, has kindly forwarded to me the following weather statistics for the years 1956—1960:—



METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1956-60.

	Sunshine (hours)					Rainfall (inches)					Mean Temperature °F									
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960					
	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.					
January	59.2	55.4	47.1	86.4	34.8	3.19	2.02	2.23	3.41	4.09	33.0	42.9	36.4	47.1	33.0	42.7	29.2	39.9	34.1	43.5
February	62.5	66.5	61.1	68.8	73.6	2.19	2.35	3.58	0.23	1.78	24.0	35.6	35.9	46.8	34.5	45.9	34.6	45.3	34.4	44.3
March	149.3	95.6	135.3	115.7	53.0	0.86	2.13	1.11	1.15	1.08	35.0	48.8	41.7	54.0	32.5	43.5	38.4	51.6	37.8	46.5
April	167.0	163.8	152.8	172.5	160.7	0.97	0.37	1.13	1.73	1.06	34.4	49.5	40.4	53.9	37.9	51.3	42.1	56.6	40.9	54.5
May	221.4	181.9	188.3	242.1	192.6	0.69	1.16	3.35	0.39	0.31	44.1	64.1	42.2	58.0	44.7	61.0	43.2	60.5	46.3	62.8
June	127.4	241.9	127.6	254.4	256.9	2.35	2.13	2.75	0.87	1.05	47.2	62.5	48.6	68.3	49.2	64.2	50.1	69.4	60.9	62.0
July	151.7	141.2	185.8	269.3	161.6	2.52	2.69	3.34	1.19	3.72	54.1	68.7	54.5	68.9	53.2	69.0	52.9	75.1	52.2	67.2
August	151.4	151.7	135.7	219.8	185.9	3.52	2.42	2.87	1.35	3.81	49.1	65.5	51.9	66.8	54.0	69.5	54.9	73.6	51.8	67.7
September	127.8	100.4	158.8	183.0	127.3	1.25	3.55	1.92	0.09	4.09	51.4	66.7	48.8	61.3	52.4	65.8	48.6	68.8	49.0	63.7
October	110.3	87.6	95.0	170.5	85.2	3.10	1.35	1.93	2.37	4.39	43.2	55.7	45.3	58.4	46.2	57.5	46.0	62.4	44.7	56.8
November	49.3	65.1	38.0	63.8	71.5	1.57	2.06	1.10	2.50	2.94	38.2	46.9	40.2	48.4	38.9	48.5	38.2	50.0	39.9	50.7
December	13.4	54.9	33.8	31.7	40.5	1.80	2.48	2.68	2.85	3.82	38.9	46.3	33.6	42.9	34.9	45.7	38.1	47.4	35.5	44.0
	1390.7	1406.0	1359.3	1878.0	1443.6	24.01	24.71	27.99	18.13	32.14										

## **Water Supply**

Details relating to the city's water supply have been kindly supplied by Mr. S. N. Kelly, the Water Engineer, and are shown on pages 73 to 75.

## **Sewerage**

Details of the progress which has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the city have been supplied by Mr. H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer, and are shown on page 72.

## **Cleansing and Scavenging**

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all domestic and business premises. One dustbin is collected free from the business premises and a charge is made for anything additional to this.

## **Social Conditions**

I am informed by the Ministry of Health that the figures of occupation for the city, and the number of registered unemployed persons in the city, are not available as the Ministry deals with a considerably larger geographical area.

## **Inhabited Houses**

There were 40,474 inhabited houses which, on the estimated population showed an average of 2.9 persons per dwelling.

## **Rateable Value**

A penny rate produced £7,435 (estimated), the rateable value being £1,806,086, compared with £1,790,200 in 1959.





# CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORWICH DURING THE YEAR 1960

*The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.*

CAUSES OF DEATH		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
1	ALL CAUSES ...	1474	40	3	5	15	36	322	407	646
2	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
3	Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Syphilitic disease ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
5	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
11	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	46	—	—	—	—	1	20	15	10
12	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	77	—	—	—	—	3	37	30	7
13	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	23	—	—	—	—	2	12	6	3
14	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	16	—	—	—	—	1	10	2	3
15	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	139	—	—	—	2	7	44	46	40

16	Diabetes	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	52	126
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	94	97
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	19
20	Other heart disease	...	...	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	38	137
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	18	29
22	Influenza	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	...	...	92	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	22	53
24	Bronchitis	...	...	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	24	21
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	5
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	112	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	17	47
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	22	—	1	3	6	2	3	6	3	4	3
34	All other accidents	...	...	24	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	3	9
35	Suicide	...	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

# RETURN OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE DURING THE YEAR 1960

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE PERIODS—NET													
	Under 1 week	1 and under 2 weeks	2 and under 3 weeks	3 and under 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 9 months	9 and under 12 months	Total under One Year				
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.				
Broncho-pneumonia ...	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 2	3 —	— —	— —	6 2				
Congenital Malformations ...	3 3	— —	1 —	1 —	5 3	1 3	— —	— —	— —	6 6				
Premature Birth ...	4 2	— —	— —	— —	4 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 2				
Injury at Birth ...	2 —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —				
Other Causes ...	7 3	— —	— —	— —	7 4	— —	— —	— —	1 —	8 4				
Totals	17 8	— —	1 —	1 1	19 9	3 5	3 —	— —	1 —	26 14				



II.—NATIONAL HEALTH  
SERVICE ACTS

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### **Birth Rate**

There was a total of 1929 births—1039 male and 890 female registered, which in the estimated population of 117,700 produced a crude birth rate of 16.39. Of these births 76 males and 56 females were illegitimate.

### **Still-birth Rate**

There were 44 still-births, giving a still-birth rate of 22.3 per 1,000 live and still-births.

### **Infant Mortality, Neo-natal and Peri-natal Mortality Rates**

29 babies died in the first month of life, 11 between the end of the first month and the end of the first year. This gave an infant mortality rate of 20.7 and a neo-natal mortality rate of 15.03 per 1,000 live births. Of the 29 babies dying in the first month, 26 died in their first week of life. This gave, with still-births, a peri-natal mortality rate of 35.48 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Of the 132 illegitimate live births only 4 died in the first year, giving an illegitimate infant mortality rate of 30.3 per 1,000 illegitimate live births compared with 20.03 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

### **Maternal Mortality**

No death occurred during the year.

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

### **Parentcraft Teaching and Preparation for Motherhood Classes**

This type of ante-natal education continues to gain popularity.

Introductory talks on relaxation are given by the non-medical supervisor of midwives every Tuesday evening at 4, Earlham Road, where relaxation sessions are held every Thursday afternoon.

At all the Ante-natal Clinics combined relaxation and mothercraft sessions are held weekly with Health Visitors in attendance in addition to Domiciliary Midwives.

### *Fathercraft*

Once a month a fathers' class is held at 4, Earlham Road, at which an introductory talk is given by the non-medical supervisor of midwives. A second talk, followed by a discussion, is given a week later by a Medical Officer from the Health Department. During the year 76 fathers attended these classes.

## *Confinements*

Of 816 sociological reports made to the Hospital Authorities, institutional confinement was recommended in 570 cases.

Of the Norwich mothers confined during the year, 53% were delivered at home (or someone else's home) and 47% in institutions, including institutions beyond the city boundary.

## **Blood Testing**

A blood test session is held every Wednesday afternoon at 4, Earlham Road, where routine tests are made early in pregnancy and again at about the 34th week.

1 Positive W.R. was recorded during the year. The mother received treatment and gave birth to a live healthy infant. No Positive G.C.F. was recorded.

Antibodies were present in 3 Rh. negative mothers. All gave birth to live infants.

## *Chest X-ray of Ante-natal Patients*

The arrangement by which expectant mothers were referred for this purpose from the Ante-natal Clinic per se has been discontinued.

## **Care of Unmarried Mothers**

The Council does not maintain any institution for the accommodation of mothers and children. As occasion arises, the Health Committee considers for admission to Mother and Baby Homes cases of unmarried mothers, and where it is felt necessary accepts financial responsibility for the care and maintenance of the mother in a Mother and Baby Home. Financial responsibility was accepted for 2 mothers during the year.

The Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee's Shelter at 2, Heigham Grove, closed down on 1st January, 1960, but the work of the Moral Welfare Worker continued to increase.

In addition to 42 cases continuing from the previous year, 85 new cases were referred from many sources:—Doctors, Health Visitors, Almoners, Probation Officers and others.

Most of the work concerned unmarried parents and illegitimate children, but there were 9 married women expecting illegitimate children. Ages ranged from 15 to 45 years and 11 girls were 16 or under when referred.

12 expectant mothers were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes.

56 babies were born during the year, of whom 30 remained with their mothers, 21 were placed for adoption through Registered Adoption Societies, 2 were admitted to residential nurseries until their mothers could make other plans, and 3 were taken into the care of a Voluntary Society.



Of 18 putative fathers whom it was possible to trace and interview, 9 were married, and 10 made voluntary financial contributions towards the expense of confinement and child maintenance. Owing to lack of proof of paternity, in only 3 cases were mothers successful in obtaining Affiliation Orders.

### **Sterilised Maternity Outfits**

1,174 Sterilised Maternity Outfits were issued, an increase of 107 over the number issued in 1959.

### **Infant Welfare Centres**

#### *Mobile Clinic*

Two additional areas were included in the Mobile Clinic programme during the year:—

Eaton Village—2nd and 4th Thursday mornings each month at Greenways, Church Lane, Eaton, from 14th January

Drayton and Mile Cross Estates—2nd and 4th Wednesday mornings each month at Dowson Road, from 23rd November.

At the end of the year, the Mobile Clinic was being used as an Infant Welfare Centre 5 sessions each week plus the twice monthly sessions mentioned above. (In addition it is used each Thursday afternoon at Heartsease Estate as an Ante-natal Clinic).

#### *Other Clinics*

At the end of the year there were 10 Centres which were open on 14 sessions per week.

As the following figures show, there has been a slight increase in the number of children attending and in the number of attendances, although the number of attendances by children between 1 and 2 years of age fell a little.

	1960	1959
Attendances by children under 1 year ...	24661	22201
Attendances by children between 1 and 2 years	8332	8462
Attendances by children between 2 and 5 years	11032	10157
	<hr/> 44025	<hr/> 40820
Total No. of children who attended during the year ... ..	4778	4539
Average attendances per child ... ..	9.21	8.99
Average attendance per session—all Centres ...	42.65	42.03

Welfare Foods

National Welfare Foods were distributed from 10 Infant Welfare Centres, the Mobile Clinic and Churchman House. The following tables show the quantities issued during 1959 and 1960.

	Free	1960 Paid	Total	Free	1959 Paid	Total
National						
Dried Milk	2,054	30,500	32,554	2,607	36,681	39,288
(Tins: equivalent to 7 pints liquid milk.)						

In addition, in 1960, 376 tins were sold at the full cost of 4s., and in 1959, 279 tins.

	Free	1960 Paid	Total	Free	1959 Paid	Total
Orange Juice						
(bottles) ...	353	55,414	55,767	789	55,771	56,560
Cod Liver Oil						
(bottles) ...	6,652	—	6,652	6,817	—	6,817
Vitamin Tablets						
(packets) ...	6,262	—	6,262	5,768	—	5,768

Dental Treatment

(a) Numbers provided with dental care.

The figures for 1959 are given in brackets.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	43 (56)	43 (56)	39 (55)	24 (26)
Children under five ...	103 (139)	95 (130)	95 (122)	— (—)

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	9 (17)	66 (149)	—	—	162 (213)	24 (28)	17 (17)	18 (15)	2 (4)
Children under five	— (—)	81 (118)	28 (90)	— (—)	174 (234)	106 (154)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

*Mothers.* A further decrease in attendances is noted, with a corresponding drop in all forms of treatment, except in the supply of dentures. This shows a slight increase, but the amount of conservative treatment undertaken has been very disappointing, owing to patients not being referred to the Dental Clinic by the medical practitioners.

*Children.* The same applies to children under school age, and less treatment has been carried out than in the previous year.

### **Care of Premature Infants.**

Every encouragement is given, weight and vitality permitting for premature infants to be nursed at home by the domiciliary midwifery staff, and three sets of equipment are kept in readiness at the Maternity Clinic, 4, Earlham Road. The equipment is also used for the transfer of premature infants to hospital when the need arises, and the midwife accompanies the infant in the ambulance.

The services of a Regional Hospital Board Consultant Paediatrician are available to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service at the request of the General Practitioner Obstetrician.



Total birchins noured	...	4,383	92	1,890	43
Premature (5 lb. 8oz. or less)	Domiciliary	40	3	40	3
	Institutional	181	46	78	23
		—	—	—	—
Total	...	221	49	118	26
		—	—	—	—

## SURVIVAL

### BIRTH WEIGHT

3 lb. 4 oz. or less

Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. ...

Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ...

Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.

STILL BORN	LIVE BORN									
	DIED WITHIN					SURVIVED				
	24 hours	2 days	3 days	7 days	28 days		% Survived		% Total Live Prematures	
15	—	3	1	—	1	2	28.6%		1.7%	
7	—	1	1	1	1	19	82.6%		16.1%	
1	—	—	—	—	—	18	100%		15.3%	
3	—	2	—	1	—	67	95.7%		56.8%	
26	—	6	2	2	2	106	89.8%		89.8%	

## **Nursery Provision**

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered day guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided.

## **The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948**

At the end of the year, 4 persons were registered for a total of 55 children. The premises are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer.

## **Consultant Clinics**

Arrangements continued as in previous years.

## **MIDWIFERY SERVICES**

(Section 23)

### **Midwives**

Supervision under Central Midwives Board's rules was carried out as in previous years.

There were 26 midwives practising in institutions in the city at the end of the year, of whom 12 were at the West Norwich Hospital and 14 at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

It was necessary throughout the year, owing to staff shortage, to employ 2 part-time midwives to assist at clinics and to visit patients at home for ante-natal care and during the puerperium.

All the domiciliary midwives are trained in the administration of gas/air analgesia and each is provided with her own Minnitt gas/air apparatus. 6 of the domiciliary midwives are approved Teaching Midwives.

During the year 12 pupils completed their training and all of them passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board. (1 at the second attempt).

	BOOKED		BOOKED		Mothers breast feeding a 14th day	GAS/AIR		PETHIDINE	
	Dr. present	Dr. not present	Lr. present	Dr. not present		During delivery		During delivery	
						Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present
1960	564	441	—	18	548	530	396	406	272
1959	469	435	3	65	596	443	420	333	301
1958	431	417	7	97	529	386	430	296	306
1957	401	433	8	116	617	352	438	280	327
1956	401	383	13	170	647	408	346	319	279
1955	372	312	19	196	613	338	383	239	289
1954	385	277	16	248	617	353	368	252	277
1953	413	247	10	270	713	347	393	262	263

### HOME VISITS BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

#### NURSING VISITS DURING THE PUERPERIUM

	Ante-Natal Care	To mothers delivered at home	To Mothers Delivered in Institutes and discharged before the 14th day from :— *									
			Norfolk & Norwich Hospital		West Norwich Hospital		Drayton Hall		Outside Institutions			
			Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits		
1960	10177	14316	250	1568	244	859	215	691	1	2		
1959	10951	17321	180	1093	252	955	233	820	5	12		
1958	10947	17235	144	903	269	955	230	842	2	2		
1957	10894	17340	170	822	225	730	268	888	—	—		
1956	10075	17075	96	414	235	455	300	605	—	—		
1955	11857	16987	77	359	225	490	271	555	—	—		
1954	12012	17881	49	252	275	857	258	842	—	—		
1953	11012	18104	51	244	296	819	267	647	9	9		

There were 7 domiciliary stillbirths (0.68% of the cases attended) and all of these were Doctors' booked patients.

\* Reduced to 10th day from July, 1960.



## *Others*

1 mother was attended only by her doctor, no midwife booked.

1 mother was attended by her doctor and a private midwife.

1 mother refused attention on religious grounds.

## **(B) Institutional**

### **(i) *National Health Service—(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital***

This hospital has a maternity block, which admits mostly abnormal or suspected abnormal cases. 927 mothers, of whom 223 normally reside in the city, were confined during the year. There were 64 still-births and 21 children died within 10 days of birth.

Ante-natal clinics are also held twice each week at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, at which city and county persons booked for admission to the Maternity Wards at the local institutions attend. The Secretary of the hospital states that 1590 women made 3315 attendances at these clinics during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of city and county persons. In addition, 40 mothers each made one post-natal attendance.

### **(b) *West Norwich Hospital***

676 mothers, of whom 273 normally reside in the city, were confined in this hospital. There were 21 still-births, 15 babies died within 10 days of birth.

### **(c) *Drayton Hall***

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk, and 285 mothers who normally reside in the city were admitted for their confinements.

### **(ii) *Private Nursing Home—Plantation Nursing Home***

This Home had 1 maternity bed, and 1 mother, normally residing outside the city, was confined during the early part of the year. No further bookings have been accepted.

## **(C) Consultant Facilities**

The Regional Hospital Board provides a panel of three Specialists whose services are available in difficult maternity cases when required by the General Practitioners.

The Domiciliary Midwives may also call on the panel in the event of obstetric emergency without awaiting the arrival of a General Practitioner.

## (D) Norwich Mothers' Clinic

The Council continued to make an annual subscription of £50 to the voluntary clinic which moved from Ber Street to 18, Kingsley Road, and is affiliated to the Family Planning Association.

## (E) Maternity and Nursing Homes

Before applicants are registered new homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the bye-laws. The arrangements for protection against fire are also inspected. All the nursing and maternity homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year, 3 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity). The re-registration in respect of one was under consideration at the end of the year.

## Still-births

There were 44 still-births allocated by the Registrar General to Norwich residents in 1960, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total live and still-births of 22.80 as compared with 20.93 in 1959.

40 still-births to Norwich residents occurred in the city during the year.

These are sub-divided as under:—

Legitimate 40, Illegitimate nil. Males 22, Females 18.

*Associated Conditions:*

*Maternal abnormalities*—Toxæmia, 7; Ante partum hæmorrhage, 5; Placental insufficiency, 3; Uterine fibroids, 1; total, 16.

*Fœtal abnormalities*—Prematurity, 5; Post maturity, 1; Anencephalus, 2; Hydrocephalus, 2; Deformity of both hands, 1; Erythroblastosis fœtalis, 2; Congenital cystic kidneys, 1; total, 14.

*Other conditions*—Premature rupture of membranes, 1; Stragulation by cord, 3; Prolapse of cord, 1; Tentorial tear, 1; Anoxia in prolonged labour, 1; Cause unknown, 3; total, 10.

## HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

There has been no change in the authorised establishment. Visits were made as under by the Health Visitors during the year:—

	1960	1959
Total number of visits to premises ...	15,222	15,894
Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	332	340
Visits to children under 1 year—		
First visits ...	1,925	1,719
Total visits ...	8,165	8,199
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years	10,029	10,577

## HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

The establishment as before remains at 1 Superintendent and 20 whole-time District Nurses.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Assistant Superintendent, 11 whole-time and 5 part-time District Nurses. A Bathing Attendant was also employed.

The types of cases attended were as follows:—

	Cases	Visits
Medical ... ..	1,153	37,895
Surgical ... ..	299	9,901
Infectious Diseases ... ..	18	110
Tuberculosis ... ..	20	956
Maternal Complications ... ..	49	402
Others ... ..	229	1,884
	<hr/> 1,768	<hr/> 51,148

The figures for 1959 were 1,706 cases and 51,483 visits respectively.

### Chiropody Service

The Health Committee established a chiropody service from 4th July, to provide treatment for the three priority classes laid down by the Minister in circular 11/59; the elderly, the physically handicapped and, expectant mothers.

It was intended to provide ten 3-hour sessions per week but at first the services of only 2 chiropodists could be obtained for 6 sessions per week. Unfortunately one of the chiropodists was off duty for several weeks from the end of August, and it was not until the services of a third chiropodist were obtained at the latter end of September that 10 sessions could be provided.

At the end of the year an average of eleven sessions per week were being provided at Churchman House and the peripheral clinics at Catton Grove Infants' School, Jubilee Playground Long John Hill, Stuart Senior Girls' School (1 session each per week), and Larkman Lane Infants' School (1 session every fortnight).

There were 731 patients "on the books" at the end of the year, of whom 521 formerly attended the Voluntary Clinic at Lady's Lane (see page 50).

From 4th July to 31st December, 192 sessions were held, at which 1787 treatments were performed, an average of 9.3 per session.

A standard charge of 2/6d. per treatment is made to all patients other than War Disabled for whom the Ministry of Health accepts financial responsibility.



# VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

## *vaccination Against Smallpox.*

The total number of persons vaccinated against smallpox during the year was 1146. This was made up as follows :—

936 under one year

79 1-5 years

44 5-15 years

87 over 15 years

Thus 48.5% of children under one year were protected against this disease during 1960.

The percentages for preceding years are given below:—

Year	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
infants vaccinated.	51.5	56.25	39.1	30.8	32.4	26.0	23.3	24.3	18.1

## *Diphtheria Immunisation.*

During the year 1,772 children were immunised against diphtheria, and 330 children received booster doses. 911 of these children were immunised by General Practitioners, while the corresponding figure for the booster doses was 218. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with :—

	Age at date of final injection or of reinforcing injection			Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ...	1,264	390	118	1,772
Number of children who received booster (i.e. reinforcing) injections ...	2	115	213	330

At the end of the year 5,263 children, or approximately 95.5% of the population under 5 years of age, had been protected. The figure for 1959 was 53.8%.

## *Whooping Cough Inoculation.*

During the year 1,731 children, 1,639 of whom were under 5 years of age were immunised. The majority of these of course were protected against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus by the one course of injections.

## *vaccination Against Poliomyelitis.*

The offer of protection against poliomyelitis was extended in February, 1960, to include all persons under 40 years and also the following small groups:—

- (a) Persons going to visit or reside in a country outside Europe other than Canada or the U.S.A.
- (b) Practising dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student hygienists, dental surgeons' chairside assistants, and their families.
- (c) Practising nurses not working in hospitals (those working in hospitals are already eligible) and their families.
- (d) Public Health Staff who might come into contact with poliomyelitis cases, and their families.

The following table shows the number of injections given during 1960 both by family doctors and the department.

Class	1st injection given	2nd injection given	3rd injection given	Number waiting 31.12.60 No. injection given
Children				
born 1960-1943 ...	1669	1678	4106	61
Young persons				
born 1942-1933 ...	712	605	6270	27
Persons				
born 1932-1921 ...	2447	1780	177	482
Expectant Mothers ...	97	96	294	—
General Practitioners and their families	2	2	13	—
	<hr/> 4927	<hr/> 4161	<hr/> 10860	<hr/> 570

In addition 352 injections were given to hospital staff and families.

On the 31st December, 1960, the percentage uptake for children born in 1960-1943 inclusive was 71.87, for persons born 1942-1933 41.75 and for persons born 1932-1921 14.6.

### *Tetanus Immunisation.*

In addition to the general use of Combined Antigens for primary immunisation of infants, older children and adults are also protected against tetanus.

During the year 3241 persons completed primary immunisation and 77 booster doses were given.

		Age Group				Total
		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15 and over	
Primary	...	2	349	1892	998	3241
Booster	...	—	7	17	53	77

2252 of the primary immunisations and 73 booster doses were given by family doctors.

## Yellow Fever Vaccination

A yellow fever vaccination service for travellers was commenced on 1st July, 1960. The fee for each vaccination is one guinea.

165 vaccinations were done during the six months ended 31st December, 1960.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The Staff as before consisted of 2 Section Leaders, 19 Male and 2 Female Driver/Attendants and one motor mechanic.

Vehicles: 5 Ambulances, 6 sitting case vehicles. We continue to use with great benefit short wave radio.

The cases dealt with during the year were as follows:—

### (i) Classification.

	Stretcher Cases		Sitting Cases		Total	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
Accident and sudden illnesses ...	1120	947	582	716	1702	1663
Maternity Cases ...	182	138	287	385	469	523
Mental Health Cases	51	67	92	120	143	187
Other Cases ...	5722	5331	26301	23775	32023	29106
Corpses (to Mortuaries) ...	82	96	—	—	82	96
	<u>7157</u>	<u>6579</u>	<u>27262</u>	<u>24996</u>	<u>34419</u>	<u>31575</u>

### (ii) No. of Cases Conveyed.

				By City Ambulance Service	
				1960	1959
Ambulance ...	...	...	...	5842	5504
Car ...	...	...	...	24137	22349
				<u>29979</u>	<u>27853</u>

By Norfolk County Council at their option (These cases are the financial liability of the Norfolk County Council):—

1960	1959
4440	3722



(iii) *No. of Journeys Made.*

			Journeys		Milcage	
			1960	1959	1960	1959
Ambulance	...	...	4920	4834	79907	80168
Car	...	...	4603	4515	62745	65583
			<u>9523</u>	<u>9349</u>	<u>142652</u>	<u>145751</u>

No. of accident and other emergency journeys included above:—

				1960	1959
Ambulance	...	...	...	1442	1368
Car	...	...	...	260	295
				<u>1702</u>	<u>1663</u>

	1958	1959	1960
Mileage per removal (including rail mileage)	4.1	3.8	3.1

In addition:—

- (a) 126 cases were conveyed by the Norfolk County Council for the City Ambulance Service, in emergency. 50 such cases were so conveyed in 1959.
- (b) The defectives were conveyed to and from the Occupation Centre daily (including 2 defectives to and from the Industrial Centre for part of the year). 1664 journeys were carried out in 1960 and 1587 journeys in 1959.
- (c) Midwives used sitting-case cars for the conveyance of the gas/air apparatus on 11 occasions in 1960 and 136 occasions in 1959.
- (d) The Ambulance Service continues to make use of rail transport where practicable and the following table indicates the number of cases so conveyed during the past five years. For comparison, the number of long distance road journeys is also given:—

		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
RAIL	No. cases	...	39	133	138	123
	Distance (Miles)	...	4,992	12,701	14,964	12,084
ROAD	No. cases	...	102	48	48	50
	Distance (Miles)	...	8,770	4,395	4,737	4,648

The mileages are for single journeys only, and do not take into account the distances incurred by returning empty vehicles.

# PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

## *Tuberculosis.*

Reference is made to the care and after-care of Tuberculosis patients on pages 67 to 70.

## *Problem Families.*

There were 16 families on the list at the end of the year. One was added during the year. This was a case which had previously been removed from the list. Altogether 109 families have been dealt with by the Sub-Committee since the scheme began in 1942. The Home Advisers made 2254 visits.

## *Domiciliary Nursing.*

Cases discharged from hospitals who need home nursing are referred by the Hospital Authorities to the District Nursing Service.

The Council has made arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick-room equipment. The arrangements for payment to these voluntary organisations continued from the previous year.

During the year 843 articles were loaned to 542 patients under the scheme; this does not include the items already on loan at 31st December, 1959.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year routine Health Education continued to be stressed and in addition special attention was given to certain selected subjects. These in turn were featured for periods in the Infant Welfare Centres. These subjects included Diets, and Care of the Feet.

## *Smoking and Lung Cancer*

A campaign was carried out on the subject of Smoking and Lung Cancer in an attempt to make as widely known as possible the facts regarding the relationship between heavy smoking and lung cancer. A poster designed by one of the students at the City College and Art School was displayed in the roof panels of 50 of the buses operating in Norwich for the period 1st March to 30th June inclusive. In addition, posters were displayed in schools and in the waiting rooms of medical and dental practitioners, by arrangement. Book-markers were distributed from the Central and Branch Libraries.

Head Teachers of Secondary Schools were provided with the British Medical Association booklet "Smoking—the facts" and a number of film-slides were made available. Lectures using the



Central Council for Health Education flannelgraph as a visual aid were given by a Medical Officer to Youth Groups belonging to Churches and Clubs outside schools.

## “FOOD FOR THOUGHT” EXHIBITION

This Exhibition, which was organised by the Department was held in St. Andrew's and Blackfriars' Halls during the week June 19th—25th, having for its theme “Clean Food—Safe Food”. The Exhibition was officially opened by Viscount Mackintosh of Halifax and representing the Ministry of Health was their Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, Mr. Morley Parry. One large stand housed the Health Department exhibits, and 23 others were rented by firms engaged in various aspects of food production and kitchen hygiene.

The Health Department stand carried the message of cleanliness in food handling and illustrated it by means of a “talking kitchen” in which the fitments themselves spoke the message by parodies of popular songs, “the table that is never cleared” (a feature of some households even today), a table laid ready for a meal with giant flies from a nearby open dustbin crawling over the food, a cot with flies swarming round the baby's feeding bottle, diseased meat specimens, cultures of germs taken from dirty eating utensils, live insects common to kitchens, together with a host of pictorial propaganda designed to drive home the clean food handling theme.

The Exhibition was not intended to imitate closely the pattern of a trade fair and each of the commercial stands emphasised the principle of clean food—safe food. Baking competitions with prizes were arranged and cookery demonstrations were given twice daily. The attendance of just over 3,000 in the week was much lower than hoped for, but the project, with the help of press, radio and television publicity, raised a good deal of public interest in food hygiene. It was felt that the joint efforts of the Council and the trade exhibitors were well worth while.

### *Dental Health*

A pilot scheme of education in Dental Health was carried out in four selected Infant Welfare Centres. Approximately twenty-five parents at each Centre were visited by their respective Health Visitor, and invited to participate in a discussion and demonstration. The toddlers of such parents were looked after for the duration of the discussion.

The scheme met with reasonable success.



## *Mothercraft*

For some time Midwives and Health Visitors have co-operated in holding Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes for Expectant Mothers at some of the District Ante-Natal Clinics. During the year the work has been extended, with the object of providing this service at all the Clinics.

A course of talks on Personal Hygiene was also given by a Health Visitor during the autumn term to a class of girls in one of the Secondary Modern Schools. This is to be followed up by talks on Mothercraft and Infant Care.

## *Film Strips*

Film strips continued to play their part in the field of Health Education and the following film strips were in demand:—

- Baby's Daily Routine
- Baby's Bathtime
- Child Development
- Care of First Baby at Home
- Dental Care
- Happy in the Nappy
- Nutritution in Pregnancy
- Planning for Baby No. 1
- Preparation for the Newcomer

## *Accidents in the Home*

On 17 occasions Health Visitors called at the homes of young children who had been involved in accidents mainly in the home to ascertain the cause. A large proportion of these children were scalded through thoughtlessness.

The following is a summary of these cases :—

Boy aged 4 years: Scalds to right forearm. Climbed on chair and put his right arm into the hot water of wash boiler.

Boy aged 13 months: Scalds to arm and face. Child scalded by pulling a teapot from the table.

Boy aged 14 months: Deep abrasions to fingers and left hand. Taken for walk in pram by teenager. Safety straps not correctly fastened.

Girl aged 20 months: Scalds to both feet and left hand. Accident occurred at grandmother's home. Child stood up and came into contact with the projecting handle of a saucepan of boiling cauliflower which fell off the stove over her. This child at a later date swallowed some pills. (Apparently a very active child.)

Boy aged 2 years: Swallowed metal polish. Mother cleaning windows and placed tin on chair.

Girl aged 3 years: Swallowed paraffin. Five gallon drum of paraffin kept in cabinet in the garden. Not known how the child came into contact with the paraffin, but she was covered in it.

Girl aged 2 years: Swallowed aspirin. Child swallowed four tablets of aspirin which were kept in the sideboard.

Girl aged 2½ years: Swallowed paraffin—small bottle left on window-sill. Parents at work—grandmother left in charge of child.

Girl aged 15 months: Scalds to back and shoulders. This child pulled the flex off an electric kettle and tipped the water from it over herself.

Boy aged 2 years: Scalds to left side of chest. Child sitting at table when he reached out and upset a cup of tea over himself.

Girl aged 13 years. Scalds to left hand. Making toffee, accidentally spilt hot toffee on hands.

Boy aged 19 months: Superficial scalds to neck and body. Pulled a tray off the table on which was a teapot of hot tea.

Boy aged 18 months: Swallowed adhesive. Child found tin of adhesive in father's business premises and is thought to have prised off lid with his teeth.

Boy aged 10 years: Swallowed a nail. Nail in handkerchief and presumably swallowed whilst blowing his nose.

Girl aged 3 years: Cut tongue. She tripped over toy in living room and fell banging her head on chair. This caused her to bite through her tongue.

Boy aged 7 years: Scalds to arm and leg. Child was playing about and pulled the teapot over.

Boy aged 3 years: Burns to left side. Corner of dressing gown caught fire after coming into contact with oil stove.

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

As mentioned in last year's report, the number of domestic helps (equivalent to 80 full-time) had become inadequate by the end of 1959 and was increased to the equivalent of 86 full-time for the whole of 1960. An Organiser and part-time Assistant Organiser visit the households and allocate service as required so far as it is available.

Cases served:

			% Total Cases			
	1960	1959	1950	1960	1959	1950
Maternity ...	183	151	196	17.2%	15.0%	40.3%
Tuberculosis ...	9	9	9	0.9%	0.9%	1.9%
Aged (including Chronic Sick) ...	763	760	281	71.6%	75.6%	57.8%
Ordinary Sickness ...	45	28		4.2%	2.8%	
Blind Persons ...	30	36		2.8%	3.6%	
Families (where there was a danger of a temporary break-up)	35	21		3.3%	2.1%	
	<u>1065</u>	<u>1005</u>	<u>486</u>			

Care of the Aged.

Age Group		Living Alone		House shared with younger relatives, etc.		
		Couples	Men	Women	Couples	Men
60-65	...	1	—	18	—	—
65-70	...	14	9	36	—	1
70-75	...	27	22	97	—	1
75-80	...	35	27	117	—	2
Over 80	...	47	46	200	4	6
		124	104	468	4	10

Night Sitters.

Some of the domestic helps act as night-sitters.  
The service was provided on 21 nights in 9 households.  
The number of domestic helps employed on the 31st December, 1960 was 6 full-time and 118 part-time, equivalent to 86 full-time staff.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

1. Administration

Constitution of the Mental Health Sub-Committee.

The Mental Health Committee is a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee and consists of seven members. The Committee meets in alternate months when summoned.

2. Staff

Under Section 28 of the Mental Health Act 1959 medical practitioners are specially approved to carry out medical examinations and make recommendations under this Act. In this connection some medical officers in the department have been approved.



At the end of the year it still had not been possible to fill the vacancy on the establishment for a Psychiatric Social Worker. As an additional social worker of some type is required it was decided during the year that as an alternative a suitable person be appointed to train as a Mental Welfare Officer. The question of training and qualification was still under discussion at the end of the year.

As the City Council opened its Adult Training Centre for mentally subnormal males in September, the Supervisor who was seconded to the Voluntary Society is now Supervisor of the Centre and once again directly employed by the Council.

### 3. Admissions to Hospitals

(a) *Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, and the Mental Health Act, 1959.*

During the year the Mental Welfare Officers have dealt with the following admissions to hospital under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act 1890-1930 and (since 1st November, 1960) the Mental Health Act 1959.

#### *Admissions to mental hospitals.*

(a) Compulsory admission by Mental Welfare Officers					
			Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	...	...	54	77	131
Thorpe St. Andrew's	...	...	5	3	8
Total ...			59	80	139
(b) Informal admissions in which Mental Welfare Officers involved					
Hellesdon Hospital	...	...	64	93	157
Thorpe St. Andrew's	...	...	4	2	6
Others	...	...	2	—	2
Total ...			70	95	165

The cases dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers during the year fall into the following age groups:—

24 and under	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over
26	45	38	57	53	21	26	38

Total 304 (this does *not* include admissions to The Vale Hospital).

(c) Informal admissions where Mental Welfare Officer not involved.

Hellesdon Hospital	...	...	107	135	242
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	...	107	135	242
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Grand Total	...	236	310	546
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Males 43.2% Females 56.8%.

74.5% of all admissions were informal admissions.

In addition, 40 other cases were referred to the Mental Welfare Officers for admission to hospital, alternative arrangements were made so that admission was not necessary.

During the year 194 male and 230 female patients from Norwich took their discharge and 16 male and 41 female patients from the city died in mental hospitals.

The Vale Hospital, Swainsthorpe, caters for old people suffering from mental changes due to their age. During the year 32 patients were admitted here on a permanent basis, of which one improved and was transferred to Part III accommodation. In addition, 15 were admitted under the "six weeks scheme" which came into operation in 1958 and of these, only 5 continued as "six weeks" patients.

On the 1st November 1960 the remaining sections of the Mental Health Act 1959 came into operation and from this date completely new procedures were adopted for the compulsory admission of patients to mental hospitals. The Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and the Mental Deficiency Acts were all repealed by the new Act and compulsory admission is now based purely on medical recommendations to the exclusion of certification by a Magistrate, a practice which had been in operation for the past 70 years. Another great change brought about by the new Act is that the procedures for admission are the same for patients suffering from mental illness or mental subnormality; although of course the patients are admitted to the hospital appropriate to their particular type of disorder.

#### b) *Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1927.*

During the year two severely subnormal patients, one male and one female, who were on the waiting list were admitted to hospitals for the subnormal as informal patients at the request of their parents. In addition, six older males and two females were also admitted to hospitals for the subnormal during the year; five of these by the Magistrates under a Court Order.

*Waiting List.* There is still a considerable waiting list of mentally subnormal persons to be admitted permanently to

hospitals for the subnormal. At the 31st December, 1960, there were 15 males and 10 females on the waiting list. The majority of these have been waiting for periods of a few months to two years, but there are 2 males who have been waiting for 6-7 years.

Three males and four females were discharged during the year by order of the Board of Control, and returned to their homes in Norwich.

At the end of the year there were 136 male and 106 female Norwich patients in hospitals for the subnormal. These were distributed as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Little Plumstead Hospital and ancillary Hospitals ... ..	114	92	206
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester	13	3	16
Rampton State Hospital ... ..	3	1	4
Risebridge Home, Haverhill ... ..	3	3	6
Riversfield Hospital, St. Neots ... ..	—	2	2
Hellesdon Hospital ... ..	1	3	4
St. Andrew's Hospital ... ..	—	1	1
Brockhall ... ..	1	—	1
Hortham Colony, Bristol ... ..	—	1	1
Bryhyphyd Hospital, Fordham, Welshpool ... ..	1	—	1
	136	106	242

The figures for 1959 were—139 males and 100 females making a total of 239.

#### (c) *The National Health Service Act, 1946.*

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 the local health authority is given the power to provide temporary accommodation for mentally disordered persons and under this Section, 15 mentally subnormal children spent a week or a fortnight at privately-run homes for the mentally subnormal and the cost of their accommodation was borne by the City Council. Four of these went to The Rookery, New Buckenham and the remainder went to The Beeches, Saxmundham, except one who was admitted to Little Plumstead Hospital during the mother's confinement.

### 4. Community Care

(a) The care and after-care of mental hospital patients is largely carried out by the Psychiatric Social Worker attached to Hellesdon Hospital. The mental welfare officers, however, received requests from the hospital for aftercare visits and in addition an increasing amount of this work is done at the request of relatives of discharged patients. In 1960, 1,296 visits were made and social



histories of 353 cases were submitted to the Superintendents of mental hospitals. Close co-ordination with the Hospital Authorities and other statutory bodies helps to ensure successful aftercare, and the assistance given by local officers of Government Departments, other Departments of Norwich City Council and local hospitals, has, on many occasions, meant that the re-admission of a patient to hospital was avoided.

Two Psychiatric Social Clubs meet weekly, the Mary Chapman Club for women is organised by the Psychiatric Social Worker of Hellesdon Hospital and the Samuel Chapman Club for men is run by a Committee of the members, together with the mental welfare officers and a representative of Toc H.

b) *Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938.*

Under these Acts the Local Health Authority had a duty to ascertain all persons in their area who were defectives and to provide suitable supervision for such persons. Most of the cases ascertained were referred by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, but a few others were referred by the medical practitioners and from other sources.

Details of the cases reported to 31st October, 1960, are as follows:—

(a) Cases referred by Education Authority (Sect. 57, Education Act, 1944):

		Male	Female	Total
(i)	Under Section 57 (5) ...	5	6	11
(ii)	Under Section 57 (3) ...	2	1	3
(b)	Other cases reported ...	—	—	—
	Totals ...	7	7	14

The foregoing cases were dealt with as under:—

		Male	Female	Total
Placed under Statutory Supervision		7	7	14
Admitted to Institutions ...	...	—	—	—
Pending decision ...	...	—	—	—
	Totals ...	7	7	14

(c) When the Mental Health Act, 1959, came into being on the 1st November, 1960, Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, was replaced by Section 11 of the Mental Health Act, 1959,

Details of the cases reported from 1.11.60 to 31.12.60 under the new Act are as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Unsuitable for education in school ...	—	—	—
On leaving school ...	6	4	10
	—	—	—
Totals ...	6	4	10
	—	—	—

The foregoing 10 cases were placed under Community Care.

The Mental Health Act, 1959, repealed the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and from the 1st November, 1960, all Statutory Supervision ceased. All persons under Statutory Supervision at that time had to be re-classified and a decision made as to whether they required community care on an informal basis or guardianship under the Mental Health Act, 1959. At the end of the year there were 248 mentally subnormal persons on our register and their re-classification will be undertaken as soon as possible.

### **The Junior Training Centre**

This Centre at 58, Earlham Road, admits up to 40 children for habit and sense training and the teaching of simple handicrafts. A mid-day meal is provided. A summer outing and a Christmas Party are arranged for these children.

A Nursery Class is held at the Junior Training Centre for children who are not as yet sufficiently socially developed to attend the Junior Training Centre. Most of these are awaiting admission to a hospital for the subnormal and each child attends on alternate days in order to give parents some relief from looking after them. The Class is in the charge of a Nursery Attendant and is limited to 5 children each day.

### **The Adult Training Centre**

This Centre, which was opened in January, 1958, was run by the Norfolk and Norwich Society for Mentally Handicapped Children at St. Swithin's Hall, and was subsidised by the City and County Councils. On the 13th September, 1960, the City Council took over its administration and the Centre moved to a new and larger accommodation in the buildings which were formerly St. Mark's School, Hall Road. At the end of 1960, there was 16 City boys and 8 County boys attending. The work consists mainly of firewood chopping and bundling, making of plant trays, seed boxes, bird cages and boxes, and breeze and concrete block making. New activities include plastic mop making, preparation of cardboard prior to box assembly at the factory, the manufacture of interwoven fencing, and insulating electrical elements under contract for local firms.



Since the City Council took over the Centre approximately 1,500 plant and seed trays have been produced and 8,000 bundles of firewood. Under contract to local industries, 38,900 clamp-pins, 2,200 terminal blocks have been assembled, 10,500 valves wrapped, 1,000 reinforcement wire samples packed. 5,500 feet of electrical wire have been insulated.

## **THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959**

The Mental Health Act, 1959, became fully operative from the 1st November, 1960, and in addition to the revolutionary changes in the procedures for the admission of patients to mental hospitals, the Act placed on Local Health Authorities a duty to provide care for mentally disordered persons living in the community. Prior to the Act, such care was permissive, but the Mental Health Act, 1959, has made it a duty for Local Authorities to provide a comprehensive Community Care Service including the provision of Training Centres, residential accommodation, and the appointment of an adequate number of Mental Welfare Officers to provide preventive and after-care visiting. As you can see from the preceding pages in this section, Norwich City Council was already providing most of these services before the Mental Health Act made it a duty. The decision to appoint an additional social worker will make it possible for an expansion in the field-work made necessary by the increased Local Authority activity in this sphere. The provision of residential accommodation for the mentally disordered will mean the setting up of hostels and estimate provision has been made for a hostel for men in 1963. A further hostel for old people who are mentally disordered is also envisaged.

## **HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA**

(Under the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board)

(a) *The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital* is a general hospital with a large out-patient department. The total of 443 beds includes 28 for eye cases. The daily bed occupancy was 370.66 compared with (371.65 in 1959). Admissions were 10,815 (10,677), Discharges 10,381 (10,160) and Deaths 478 (495).

(b) *The Jenny Lind Hospital for Children* works in close co-operation with (a) above and has 76 beds; boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years of age not suffering from infectious diseases are admitted. There is also an out-patient department. The daily number of beds occupied was 56.17 compared with (52.57 in 1959). Admissions 3,208 (3,027), Discharges 3,173 (2,983) and Deaths 37 (45).

(c) *West Norwich Hospital*. This hospital has 347 beds, of which 165 are for acute cases and 114 for geriatric cases. The



Regional Burns and Plastic Unit is located there. Also allocated are 24 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis and 56 cubicles for infectious diseases (16 beds in reserve). The average daily bed occupancy was 275.15 compared with (278.25 in 1959). Admissions 5,541 (5,207), Discharges 4,957 (4,678) and Deaths 597 (524).

(d) *Drayton Hall Maternity Home* provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The average daily bed occupancy was 11.47 compared with (11.20 for 1959). Admissions 443 (420), Discharges 441 (421) and Deaths 0 (1).

(e) *Whitlingham Hospital, Trowse*. This hospital has 103 beds for Chronic Sick. The average daily bed occupancy was 97.92 compared with (87.56 in 1959). Admissions 181 (211), Discharges 39 (44) and Deaths 144 (150).

(f) *Hellesdon Hospital for Mental Cases* normally has 341 beds for males and 494 for females. The number of beds actually occupied, however, was 757: 288 males, 469 females. The Statutory accommodation at the Bethel Hospital, Bethel Street, is 122 beds and 121 were occupied; all by females.

The figures given in brackets relate to 1959.

(g) *Accommodation for Mental Defectives*. See pages 42 to 45.

III.—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE  
ACTS, 1948 AND 1951  
AND  
CHILDREN ACT, 1948

## **National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 21**

One of the Medical Officers carries out periodic visits to 11 hostels for the aged and infirm, 10 of which are administered by the Corporation. The remaining 3 are under private administration.

## **National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47, and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951**

No action was taken under these Acts.

## **Committee for the Welfare of Old People**

There are in the city 33 Old Peoples' Clubs, 29 of which are under the control of the Norwich Committee for the Welfare of Old People and 4 are organised privately. A Health Visitor is attached to each.

The Chiropody Service for the elderly was taken over by the Health Committee on 4th July, 1960, and reference is made to this service on page 32.

*"Meals on Wheels" Service.* The Committee continues with the "Meals on Wheels" Service, which during the year provided approximately 9,000 hot 3-course meals to old people, the meals being provided on Tuesday and Friday of each week. The great majority of the necessitous cases receive 2 hot meals per week.

The Alderman Clarke House Scheme, consisting of a hostel for old people, bungalows and Matron's house, which was under construction at the end of 1959 and was officially opened on 29th September, 1960. There is accommodation for 32 old people in the house and for 15 in the one-bedroom bungalows.

The Bishop Herbert House in Vauxhall Street was officially opened on the 20th June, 1960, by The Right Reverend Dr. P. M. Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.D., the late Bishop of Norwich. This provides accommodation for 30 physically handicapped persons of both sexes. Being primarily for younger age groups it is apparently among the first of its kind in the British Isles. It is a very modern building, all on one floor, and each patient has a separate bedroom fitted with wash-hand basin supplied with hot and cold water. There is a large dining hall, also television and recreation room. In addition a handicrafts room with an adjoining dark room for photographic work is provided.

## **Epileptics and Spastics**

The Town Clerk informs me that on the 31st December there were 3 epileptics in Part III accommodation provided by the Council and in addition accommodation was being provided on behalf of the Council for 2 at Chalfont.



Spastic cases known to be in need of institutional treatment have been brought to the notice of the Welfare Committee. 3 such cases are being accommodated in the Bishop Herbert House and 1 in other Part III accommodation provided by the Council. Transport has been provided voluntarily to enable a number of spastics to attend the weekly social evenings at the St. Raphael Club. There is a local branch of the National Spastics Society operating in the city.

## BLIND PERSONS

The Welfare of Blind Persons is under the control of the Welfare Committee and the Town Clerk has sent to me the following information:—

45 persons were registered as blind and 17 as partially-sighted during the year. No treatment was recommended in respect of 10 blind persons and 14 partially-sighted persons, and the age groups are as follows:—

	21-49	50-64	65 and Over	Total
Registered Blind ...	1	2	37	40
Partially Sighted ...	—	4	10	14

The eye defects from which the registered blind and registered partially-sighted persons for whom no treatment is recommended are suffering is described on page .

The treatment recommended and the follow-up action taken in respect of the remaining 5 blind persons and 3 partially-sighted persons is more particularly described below.

### *Registered Blind*

Suffering from	Age	Treatment Recommended	Follow-up action, etc.
Cataract	86	Surgical	Surgical Treatment refused
	74	Surgical	Operation performed (awaiting result)
	80	Surgical	Awaiting admission to Hospital
	81	Surgical	Awaiting admission to Hospital
	66	Surgical	Awaiting admission to Hospital

### *Partially Sighted*

Cataract and Others	81	Surgical	Awaiting admission to Hospital
	80	Hospital	Under Hospital supervision
	85	Surgical	Surgical Treatment refused

Blind and Partially Sighted persons registered during the year for whom no treatment is recommended by Section "F" of B.D.8.

	Registered Blind	Partially Sighted
Cataract ...	72, 82, 83 years	83 years
Cataract and Others ...	68, 75, 77, 78 years	72, 80, 82 years
Glaucoma ...	80 years	80 years
Others ...	23, 54, 64, 65(2), 67, 71(2), 72, 73, 77(2), 78(2), 79(2), 80(3), 81(4), 82, 84, 85, 86(2), 87, 88, 90 (deceased), 92 years	55, 56, 59, 60, 65(2), 67, 72, 80 years

Number of cases registered during the year in respect of whom Section "F" of B.D. 8 recommends: —

		Cataract	Glaucoma	Cataract & Others	Others	Blind	Total Partially Sighted
1.	(a) <i>No Treatment</i>						
	Registered Blind	...	3	1	4	32	40
	Partially Sighted	...	1	1	3	9	14
	(b) <i>Treatment</i>						
	Registered Blind	...	5	—	—	5	—
	Partially Sighted	...	—	3	—	—	3
2.	Number of cases listed above who on follow-up action have received treatment:—						
	Registered Blind	...	1	—	—	—	—
	Partially Sighted	...	—	1	—	—	—

No case of blindness following Ophthalmia Neonatorum (see page ) and no case of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants came to my notice.

### CHILDREN ACT, 1948

On the instructions of the Children's Committee, a Medical Officer inspects each of the 3 Children's Homes at approximately six-monthly intervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection and treatment by the staff of the School Dental Department of children residing in the Homes.





PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

## IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

FEVERS, FOOD POISONING, ETC.

# THE PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

2024 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified during the year. The tables which follow show the details of these cases, deaths by age groups and hospital admissions.

TABLE I  
ANALYSIS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9 months to 1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—25 years	25—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	—	—	2	5	3	20	62	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	108
Whooping Cough ...	6	14	9	10	34	27	31	36	131	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	312
Measles ...	—	2	3	6	53	62	72	93	305	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	601
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Pneumonia—																	
Primary ...	2	1	—	1	2	1	2	2	2	—	5	2	2	6	11	11	50
Influenzal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	1	10
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	9	1	—	—	28
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Dysentery ...	3	2	5	5	36	43	40	36	243	107	39	37	77	55	25	20	773
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	6	7	6	10	9	6	15	8	74
Infective Hepatitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	5	4	3	6	4	7	1	34
Scabies ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	14
Verminous conditions ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4



Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total 1960	Total 1940	Total 1930
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	19	18
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	45	69

TABLE III

Disease				Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners	Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	108	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	313	8
Measles	...	...	...	601	7
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	...	...	...	1	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	50	5
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	3	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	10	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	28	2 (a)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	11	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	773	14
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	74	29
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	...	34	1
Scabies	...	...	...	14	—
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	4	—

(a) 2 Confined in hospital.

### Scarlet Fever

108 cases, compared with 253 in 1959 were notified. No case was admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

### Diphtheria

No case was notified during the year.

### Whooping Cough

313 notifications were received compared with 110 in 1959. 8 cases were admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

### Measles

601 cases were notified during the year. 7 cases were admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

### Poliomyelitis

No case was notified during the year.

### Pneumonia

Acute primary pneumonia notifications increased from 46 in 1959 to 50 and those of acute influenzal pneumonia decreased from 21 to 3. There were 2 deaths from acute primary pneumonia and none from acute influenzal pneumonia.

### Erysipelas

10 cases were notified compared with 20 in 1959. Although 2 cases were admitted to hospital none was fatal.

## Puerperal Pyrexia

	Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements
Uterine infections due to:—		
Haemolytic Streptococci	... 2	—
Staphylococci	... —	1
Urinary tract infections	... 1	—
Upper respiratory infections	... 3	2
Breast infections	... 5	3
Phlebitis	... 1	—
Reactionary Fever	... 1	—
Unknown causes	... 6	3
	— 19	— 9

## Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Notifications	...	...	...	11
Domiciliary Confinements	...	...	...	9
Institutional Confinements	...	...	...	2
Vision Unimpaired	...	...	...	11
Vision Impaired	...	...	...	—
Total Blindness	...	...	...	—
Removed from District	...	...	...	—

## Dysentery

773 notifications were received during the year. This was the highest figure since 1956.

There was a continuation of the outbreak of Sonne dysentery which commenced in November, 1959, and cases were reported over the whole twelve months. It was not until 20th December, 1960, that the last positive case was cleared. Generally the cases were sporadic, but in three Infants' Schools and two Junior Schools there were minor explosive outbreaks at different times. Heads of the schools co-operated by reporting children absent with diarrhoea and/or vomiting and these were investigated before being allowed to return. There was no indication of the original source of infection, but it was observed that there was a general rise in dysentery notifications over the country as a whole. It was felt that at school and at home there was some hand to hand infection.

The total of positive cases and carriers from November, 1959, to December, 1960, was 721, of whom 376 were school children, the majority being in the Infant and Junior departments.



The following table shows the age and sex distribution of cases notified (Sonnet positive and clinical) during 1960.

Age				Male	Female	Total
Under 1	...	...		9	6	15
1	...	...		18	18	36
2	...	...		23	20	43
3	...	...		26	14	40
4	...	...		14	22	36
5—9	...	...		136	107	243
10—14	...	..		52	55	107
15—24	...	...		28	48	76
25 and over	...	...		75	102	177
				<hr/> 381	<hr/> 392	<hr/> 773
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Food Poisoning

3 outbreaks were reported during the year, one in a hospital and two family outbreaks as follows:—

50 cases of *Salmonella typhimurium* occurred in one of the hospitals. The probable cause of the outbreak was one of the kitchen staff, who had gone off duty with diarrhoea after preparing food which included fruit and custard.

A family outbreak of *Salmonella typhimurium* was caused by eating infected ducks' eggs. The infection was considered a contributory cause of the death of one of the family. The source of the eggs was investigated and three infected ducks were slaughtered.

3 members of a party of 5 who went on a day's outing were taken ill a few hours after returning home and one died. On investigation the causal organism was found to be *C1. welchii*. A steak and kidney pie, which had been eaten for lunch, was suspected, but although full investigations were made, the source of infection was not proved.

49 single cases of food poisoning were notified. 33 were caused by *Salmonella typhimurium*, 1 by *Salmonella thompson*, and in the remaining 15 cases no causal organism was found.

### Acute Encephalitis (Infective)

One case in a child aged 6 years was notified and admitted to hospital.

## **Infective Hepatitis**

Under the Jaundice Regulations, 1943, Infective Hepatitis is notifiable in the counties of the Eastern Region.

The annual notifications for Norwich since the Regulations came into force have been as follows:—

1944	...	206	1953	...	20
1945	...	36	1954	...	34
1946	...	30	1955	...	24
1947	...	25	1956	...	13
1948	...	131	1957	...	28
1949	...	184	1958	...	274
1950	...	101	1959	...	46
1951	...	34	1960	...	34
1952	...	19			

## **Scabies and Verminous conditions**

14 cases of Scabies were notified by general practitioners compared with 24 in 1959.

Some of these patients were treated by the general practitioners, the remainder at the Health Department.

4 notifications of persons infested with body lice were received from general practitioners, who treated the cases.

## **VENEREAL DISEASE**

There has been no change in the times of the out-patient facilities which are provided at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. 10 new cases of syphilis, 68 of gonorrhoea and 153 of other conditions attended.

Dr. H. L. Rogerson, the Consultant Venereologist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has kindly sent me the following:

“There was little change in the general state with regard to Venereal disease in 1960, as compared with 1959. There was an increase in early infectious Syphilis, and a decrease in cases of late Syphilis, attending for the first time. There was a 10 per cent. increase in the incidence of Gonorrhoea. The largest increase came in the category of those patients not receiving any treatment. This, I think, is the result of the increase in propaganda, producing cases of venereo-phobia.

It is still recommended that all pregnant women, who have been treated for acquired Syphilis in the past, should have a course of treatment during subsequent pregnancies.”

## LABORATORY WORK

Specimens from the Health Department were examined at the Public Health Laboratory as under:—

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	679
Eye Swabs	...	...	2
Hand Swabs	...	...	16
Ear Swabs	...	...	6
Gum Swab	...	...	1
Sputum	...	...	4
Faeces and Urine	...	...	5053
Water	...	...	470
Milk	...	...	186
Ice Cream	...	...	93
Other Foods	...	...	61
Blood for Widal Tests	...	...	26
Swabs from food preparation utensils	...		7



CHEST CLINICS  
MASS RADIOGRAPHY

V.—TUBERCULOSIS

CONTACT CLINICS  
CARE AND AFTER-CARE

# TUBERCULOSIS

## Notifications and Mortality During 1960

Age-Periods		Notifications						Deaths					
		Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	...	1	3	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	...	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	...	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	...	9	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	...	3	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	21	13	34	3	—	3	3	1	4	—	—	—

### Respiratory Tuberculosis

Occupations of the cases notified were as follows :—

MALES			FEMALES		
Baker	...	1	Clerk	...	1
Bookmaker	...	1	Printer	...	1
Builder's Labourer	...	1	Housewife	...	8
Carpenter	...	1	Coil Winder	...	1
Cabinet Maker	...	1	School Child	...	2
Cereal Worker	...	1			
Clerk	...	1			
Florist	...	1			
General Dealer	...	1			
Insurance Agent	...	1			
Market Gardener	...	1			
Motor Mechanic	...	1			
Male Nurse	...	1			
Postman	...	1			
Restaurant Manager	...	1			
Retired	...	1			
School Child	...	1			
Unemployed	...	3			
Van Driver	...	1			
		21			13

# Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

## MALES

Brewers Drayman	...	1	—
Designer	...	1	—
Unknown	...	1	—
		3	—

\* The diagnosis was not confirmed.

In addition to the 37 new notifications, 19 further cases (17 Respiratory) came to my notice in 1960 in other ways than by normal notification. Thus in all, 56 cases of Tuberculosis, 51 of lung and 5 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. 8 of the 19 cases were transfers to the city from other areas, and 1 posthumous notification was received. Age and sex distribution of the further 19 cases was as follows:—

Age period		M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	—	—	—
5—15 years	...	—	—	—
15—25 years	...	—	6	6
25—35 years	...	—	5	5
35—45 years	...	1	3	4
45—55 years	...	1	2	3
55—65 years	...	—	—	—
65 and over	...	—	1	1
		2	17	19

The 3 new cases of non-respiratory Tuberculosis were classified as follows:—

Age period		Bones and Joints	Lymphatic Glands
Under 1 year	...	—	—
1— 5 years	...	—	—
5—15 years	...	—	—
15—25 years	...	1	1
25—35 years	...	—	—
35—45 years	...	—	—
45—55 years	...	—	—
55—65 years	...	—	1
65 and over	...	—	—
		1	2

Of the cases (Respiratory and non-Respiratory) notified 64.86 per cent. were males and 35.14 per cent. were females. 62.16 per cent. were married, 32.43 per cent. were single, and 5.41 per cent.



were widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in 16.22 per cent. of the cases.

The average age (years) at the time of notification was as follows:—

		1960	1950
Respiratory	M.	46.29	34.57
Respiratory	F.	28.08	30.39
Non-respiratory	M.	33.00	28.75
Non-respiratory	F.	—	30.10

Notifications in 1960, totalling 37, were 9 less than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications decreased by 6. Non-respiratory decreased by 3.

**Deaths**

4 deaths from Tuberculosis occurred during the year compared with 9 during 1959 and 8 in 1958.

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 1 respiratory had not been notified during life. 1 occurred in hospital.

**DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS**

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 100,000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).
1893-99	Averages {	138	93	231	127	85	212
1900-09		144	87	231	123	74	197
1910-19		138	59	197	116	50	166
1920-29		115	25	140	93	20	113
1930-39		79	13	92	64	10	74
1940-49		61	9	70	56	8	64
1950		40	6	46	33	5	38
1951		31	9	40	26	7	33
1952		33	4	37	27	3	30
1953		13	1	14	11	1	12
1954		7	4	11	6	3	9
1955		14	2	16	11	2	13
1956		12	2	14	10	2	12
1957		5	1	6	4	1	5
1958		7	1	8	6	1	7
1959		7	2	9	6	2	8
1960		4	—	4	3	—	3

## Report of the Chest Physician

### *New Cases*

34 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered in 1960 as against 40 in 1959. It is interesting to note that although the 8 years 1950-57 showed an alternating yearly decrease and increase (which can be related to visits of the Mass Radiography Unit), this new low record of 34 new cases maintains the downward trend which has been evident since 1957.

#### New Cases Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1950-60

1950— 80	1956—57
51—103	57—67
52— 97	58—47
53—118	59—40
54— 70	60—34
55— 75	

There is not much cause for complacency in these figures as community surveys in other parts of the country suggest that there are probably about eighty as yet undetected cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis in Norwich. It is intended that a representative section of the Norwich population shall be surveyed intensively in 1961 in order to determine the accuracy of this estimate.

#### *Source of new cases (including non-respiratory):—*

	1958	1959	1960
Mass Radiography Unit ...	—	8	3
General Practitioners ...	37	32	29
Contacts ...	11	4	4
Others ...	10	3	1*
Transfers in ...	30	32	18

\* Child discovered after chest X-ray following positive Heaf tuberculin test at school (under B.C.G. vaccination scheme). Source of infection not found among home contacts but a possible source, outside the Norwich area, is known.

### *X-ray only Service*

5193 persons from Norwich were sent for X-ray only, mainly by General Practitioners, 1151 fewer than in 1959. 301 or 5.8% were recalled for appointment. 10 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (a rate of 1.93 per 1000) and 41 cases of carcinoma of lung (a rate of 7.9 per 1000) were discovered.

### *Deaths*

The four deaths from tuberculosis (3 male and 1 female) were all respiratory, and this is the lowest figure on record. All were known to the chest clinic and all in-patients over 65 except for one aged 59. This is also the first year that there has not been a death attributed to non-respiratory tuberculosis.

### *Contact Examination*

337 new contacts were examined and 4 new cases of active tuberculosis found.

### *B.C.G. Vaccination*

120 tuberculin negative contacts were vaccinated during the year.

### *Tuberculin Testing of School Children*

#### *School Leavers*

1240 school children were tested as a preliminary to B.C.G. vaccination. 1180 tests were read, of which 209 or 17.7% were positive.

The increase in the percentage tuberculin positive over the previous year is probably accounted for by a change in observing the results as the increase was in those reported as having minimal reactions. Only one case of pulmonary tuberculosis was found among the positive reactors.

During the year two Norwich Junior Schools had differential tuberculin tests done with human, bovine and avian tuberculin. A total of 923 children were tested. Under 6% were positive to human tuberculin, a fairly satisfactory result, but no one should be satisfied until the figure is under 1%. No excessive reactors to bovine tuberculin were found, as expected when one remembers milk in Norwich has been pasteurised since before these children were born.

#### *School Entrants*

1306 or 67.7% of the school entrants having their first medical examination were tested and 1257 tests read, 17 or 1.4% were positive. Of this number 10 had previously had B.C.G. and 1 was negative on re-testing so that only 6 or under .5% had at sometime been infected by the tubercle bacillus. All these tuberculin reactions were first degree, i.e. only slight and no source of infection was found in the families investigated. Close contact in a family usually produces a more strongly positive reaction.

### *Cancer of the Lung*

There were 77 deaths in Norwich, 65 male, 12 female. During the year 85 new cases of lung cancer (72 male, 13 female) were registered by the Cancer Registration Department at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and of this number 51 (39 male, 12 female) were discovered at the Chest Clinic. 41 of these cases were discovered through the X-ray only service at a rate of 7.9



per 1,000 films taken. This is nearly double the rate of 4.1 per 1,000 in 1959. This increased rate shows the appreciation by General Practitioners of the need for early diagnosis.

## Rehabilitation

The local authority was not called upon to accept financial responsibility for any tuberculous patient during the year.

## Rehousing of Tuberculous Persons and Families

The re-housing of tuberculous persons in families is still an important item in the treatment and prevention of the disease, and the following figures show the re-housing of such households over the past five years.

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at end of 1955—23.

		Additions	Re-housed by Norwich Corporation	Removed from list for various reasons
1956	...	25	31	8
1957	...	17	17	2
1958	...	6	9	—
1959	...	8	9	—
1960	...	13	3	2

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at 31st December, 1960—11.

## Visitation

Two Tuberculosis Visitors are employed. These officers visit the tuberculous and bring to the notice of the Chest Physician the special needs of any notified person. They also attend with the Chest Physician at the Tuberculosis Clinic. These officers made visits as under during the year.

		TUBERCULOUS		NON-TUBERCULOUS
		First Visits	Re-Visits	Visits
Families or				
households	...	30	1740	79
Patients	...	20	1208	35
Home Contacts	...	84	2078	77

In addition 449 visits were made for other purposes.

The Health Visitors also made 64 visits to tuberculous households and the District Nurses attended 20 cases, making 956 visits

## Assistance

14,609 pints of milk were supplied free to 48 tuberculous persons.

During the year 11 patients were supplied with clothing. 2 garden shelters were on loan at the end of the year.

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit informs me that the main survey undertaken by the Unit in Norwich was of the staffs of Norwich offices and shops. This took place from the 13th October to the 8th December. At this time 88 patients from the Bethel Hospital were also X-rayed and 247 members of the general public.

The findings are given below:—

	Male	Female	Total
No. of Miniature X-ray Examinations ...	5,560	4,470	10,030
<i>No. of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found:—</i>			
(a) Active, requiring immediate treatment or close clinical supervision	2	4	6
(b) Cases requiring Chest Clinic observation ... ..	14	11	25
(c) Inactive Post Primary Lesions ...	24	10	34
(d) Previously Diagnosed Cases ...	7	5	12

Rate per 1,000 of Active Cases of the total X-rayed = 0.60.

Of the total X-rayed for the first time by the Unit (3,005 = 30% of the whole), 2 active cases were found and 10 required Chest Clinic observation.

A routine X-ray survey in a shoe factory found 4 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the beginning of the year out of a total of 1,602 X-rayed.

The chest X-ray of 95 employees of a Norwich Stores, contacts of a case, showed no evidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 2 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring chest clinic observation were found among 322 hospital staff who were X-rayed.

The X-ray of 417 patients at Hellesdon Hospital brought to light 2 with Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring close clinical supervision and 3 requiring observation at the Chest Clinic.

WATER, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE,  
HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE,  
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

# I.—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE



## **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE**

Mr. H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer, has kindly supplied the following information:—

### **Sewerage Works**

Work has continued during the year ending 31st December, 1960, on the systematic inspection, flushing and cleaning of all sewers as necessary.

Sewers found to be defective have been reconstructed in the following steets:—

City Road	Caernarvon Road
Buckingham Road	Salhouse Road
Eade Road	Wood Street
Sandringham Road	King's Lane
George Borrow Road	Colegate
Heigham Street	Carrow Road
St. Phillips Road	College Road

Sewers have been laid in the Midland Street, Greyhound Opening, Vauxhall Street, Hall Road and Grove Road Redevelopment Areas.

### **Main Drainage and Sewage Purification Works**

New foul sewers have been laid in Drayton Road and Galley Hills and new surface water sewers constructed in Plumstead Road East.

The construction of the Bakers Road and Colegate Branches of the North Western Intercepting sewer is proceeding.

The new Main Pumping Station at Trowse is nearing completion and will be brought into operation early in 1961.

The third and final stage of the construction of the new sewage disposal works at Whitlingham, comprising sludge digestion tanks, storm water tanks, administrative buildings and pumping stations will be commenced early in 1961.

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the city are satisfactory. When the new works mentioned have been completed they should be more than adequate. During the year there were some justified complaints about offensive odours from the sewage farm. The new works will obviate this.

## WATER

Within the Statutory Water Area of the Norwich Corporation which includes areas outside the City Boundary, the average daily consumption of water was 6,780,000 gallons. This consumption would have been higher but for the fact that in June it became necessary to impose a ban on garden watering and motor car washing by hose.

Of the total daily quantity pumped during the year, 503,000 gallons were supplied to the Air Ministry, the War Office Department, H.M. Prison and in bulk to some Rural District Councils.

The average daily consumption by civilians was 33.7 gallons of which 8.8 gallons were metered and therefore largely used for trade purposes.

During days of high consumption in the summer the daily quantity of water supplied was approximately 50 gallons per head and during the winter months at times of low consumption the quantity of water supplied was approximately 25 gallons per head of population.

The water supply obtained from the River Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority was constant and adequate in amount throughout the year. The water was subjected to disinfection by super-chlorination followed by partial dechlorination by sulphur dioxide, followed in turn by fixing of the residual free chlorine by a small dose of ammonia. Copper sulphate was also used intermittently for the control of algal growths.

It has been the practice daily to examine bacteriologically 4 samples of water from widely separated points on the distribution system.

Ministry of Health Circular 1/61 dated 31st January requested in paragraph 11 information on the following:—

- (1) The water supply in the area has been satisfactory;  
(a) in quality                      (b) in quantity.
- (2) Bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water, the results vary with the time of year.

Figures of the order of 250 coliforms, 50 type 1 B.Coli are obtained during the Spring and Summer months whereas in the winter months the figures are usually 1,800 plus on each count.

As far as the water going into the supply is concerned, 271 samples were examined bacteriologically and 270 were completely clear and were satisfactory. One sample had a count of 1 coliform which was established as aerogenes.

Two chemical analyses of the treated water were made during the year and the results were:

PHYSICAL		24.2.60	9.11.60
Temperature	...	4.8C	12C
Appearance	...	Clear	Clear
Colour	...	0	2 Hazen
Opacity	...	Nil	0.6
pH	...	7.3	7.4
Taste	...	None	None
Odour	...	None	None

#### MINERAL ANALYSIS

Free Chlorine	...	0.27	0.2
Free CO <sub>2</sub>	...	13.0	8.5
Acidity	...	Not fixed	Not fixed
Alkalinity CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	215.0	240.0
Chloride {	Cl	50.0	46.15
	NaCl	82.0	76.05
Ammoniacal Nitrogen N	...	.066	.026
Albuminoid Nitrogen N	...	.112	.106
Nitrogen as Nitrate N	...	5.8	2.30
Nitrogen as Nitrite N	...	Nil	Nil
Oxygen Absbd. 3 hrs. 37C		2.4	2.33
Total Hardness by Soap			
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	350.0	328.0
Temporary CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	215.0	240.0
Permanent CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	135.0	88.0
Total Hardness Calculated			
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	353.0	332.7
Calcium CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	330.0	307.5
Magnesium CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	23.7	25.2
Calcium Ca	...	132.0	123.0
Magnesium Mg	...	5.8	6.12
Carbonate CO <sub>3</sub>	...	129.0	144.0
Sulphate SO <sub>4</sub>	...	90.0	73.06
Silica SiO <sub>2</sub>	...	10.4	8.0
Iron Fe	...	Very faint trace	Nil
Manganese Mn	...	Nil	Nil
Solids in Solution	...	496.0	440.0
Solids in Suspension	...	Nil	Nil

#### CHEMICAL COMBINATIONS

Calcium Carbonate	...	215.0	240.0
Calcium Sulphate	...	127.5	91.8
Calcium Chloride	...	23.5	Not present
Magnesium Sulphate	...	Not present	10.35
Magnesium Chloride	...	22.7	15.79
Sodium Chloride	...	29.8	56.71
Sodium Nitrate	...	35.2	16.25
Silica	...	10.4	8.0

Under Mineral analysis and Chemical combinations the figures are given in p.p.m.



(3) The pH value of the raw water is on the alkaline side but in spite of this the water exhibits slight plumbo solvent action. The waters which are markedly plumbo solvent are those drawn from moorland surfaces and in general the plumbo solvent quality of such waters appears to be due to acidity.

The plumbo solvent tendency of the Norwich water was discovered late in 1959 and the undertaking is now installing a lime dosing plant in an endeavour to obviate this. I understand from the Water Engineer that this process in practice is not likely to be an easy one to control.

(4) No form of contamination was detected in the treated water.

(5) The number of dwelling houses supplied by pipe supply in Norwich is 41,552. The number of stand pipes is 20 and these stand pipes supply approximately 200 people.

Paragraph 12 of this circular refers to public swimming baths and this subject is dealt with elsewhere.

Newly appointed employees in the Water Department are medically examined. Also, the Water Engineer informs me of any sickness amongst the employees and if I consider it necessary they are medically examined before resuming work. 23 newly appointed employees were examined and 5 re-examinations of employees absent through sickness were carried out.

## **SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA**

This section has been compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. H. Smellie, from records in the Public Health Inspectors' Section of the department.

### **Public Health Acts and Byelaws**

The following is a summary of the principal work of the Department during the year.

1451 nuisances detected.

145 notices served by order of the Health Committee.

533 informal notices served.

1858 premises inspected.

1469 nuisances abated.

### **Offensive Trades**

The number of offensive trades premises, viz., 10, comprised 7 dealers in rags, skins, and bones, 1 fellmonger, 1 fat melter, and 1 tripe boiler.

## Common Lodging Houses

There are two registered keepers of common lodging houses. The premises were found to be conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner.

## Drainage

191 premises were visited in connection with choked and/or defective drains, or alterations to, or reconstruction of, drainage systems.

## Caravan Sites

99 inspections were made during the year in respect of caravan sites and areas proposed to be used in this way.

## Sanitary Condition of Cinemas

Three premises closed down during the year, leaving a total of six. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

## Piggeries

During the year 10 inspections of piggeries were made.

## Infectious Disease, etc.

During the year the Inspectors made 1872 visits to dwelling-houses, shops, canteens, etc., in connection with infectious diseases and food poisoning.

## Rats and Mice Destruction

The following tables show the amount of work done:—  
*Treatment following complaints*

	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Other Premises	Total
No. of new complaints and premises dealt with ...	1023	68	24	1115
Premises cleared ...	887	68	24	979
Follow-up treatment ...	136	—	—	136

### *Treatment for Rats in Sewers*

	Test Bait	First Treat- ment	Second Treat- ment
No. of manholes pre-baited ...	367	1558	1211
No. of manholes baited, from which pre-bait taken ...	137	703	257

(Manholes from which pre-bait was taken were all subsequently poison-baited.)

## Treatment at Refuse Tips

One treatment at Harford Refuse Tip, and one at the City Engineer's Trowse Tip, were carried out during the year.

## Factories

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provision as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	64	35	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	576	104	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises). ...	49	49	—	—
Total ...	689	188	—	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Inadequate ventilation ...	2	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—	—
Total ...	5	2	—	—	—



## Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing } Making, apparel } etc.	...502	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	13	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	82	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	599	—	—	—	—	—

## Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

6 premises are registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc. 9 inspections were made. 6 samples of filling materials were taken, with satisfactory results.

## Shops and Offices

48 inspections and re-inspections were made during the year, and 14 notices were sent drawing the occupiers' attention to various contraventions.

The following contraventions have been remedied during the year:—

Weekly half-day closing notice not exhibited	...6
Assistants' weekly half-holiday notice not exhibited	2
Sunday trading opening notices not exhibited	... 5
Records of hours of employment of young persons not kept	... ... 2

## Pet Animals Act, 1951

11 premises are licensed and 22 inspections were made.

## Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

13 visits were made to 8 agricultural "units" in connection with the provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences.

## Clean Air Act, 1956

Observations continued during the year to ascertain the extent of the air pollution problem in Norwich, using two standard Deposit Gauges and three sets of Daily Smoke Filter

and Sulphur Dioxide apparatus. During the year the Warren Spring Laboratory, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research informed the Council that they were to undertake, in co-operation with Local Authorities, a national survey of air pollution. Norwich was selected as one of the centres to supply information. The Council agreed to assist by taking additional measurements and for this purpose to set up two further Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Recording Stations and to re-site one existing station.

### **Public Swimming Bath—Lakenham**

Samples of water from the bath were taken each week for bacteriological examination. Laboratory reports showed that the samples fell well within the permissible limits.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

“The capacity of the bath is 320,000 gallons; its length is 150 feet, mean breadth 63 feet, and maximum depth 7 feet 6 ins. Water is obtained from the mains. Break point chlorination, using chlorine gas, is employed. The chlorine residual is tested twice a day and the chlorine dosage is adjusted to give a minimum of 1 part per million at the deep end. The pH value is tested twice a day and soda dosage is adjusted (when necessary) to give a value of between 7.2 and 8. The soda dosage and chlorine dosage are mechanically linked so that variations in chlorine should automatically produce compensating variations in the soda and, therefore, adjustment of soda dose is seldom needed. Chemical testing is carried out by a colour comparator. Re-circulation gives a 6 hour turn-over, and is continuous the whole time the pool is open; when the load is high the plant is left running all night. The filters are washed whenever the impurities clog them to a pre-determined degree, namely either when the loss of head through the filter exceeds 6 lbs./sq. in. or when the flow of water through the filter is less than 90% of the design flow.”

### **Canal Boats**

The Town Clerk informs me that the total number of boats on the Register is 2. These boats have been inspected periodically and were found clean and well kept. There have been no infringements of the Acts and Regulations. No case of infectious disease occurred and no boat was detained for cleansing and disinfection. There have been no fresh registrations.



## HOUSING

### Slum Clearance

The Council's 5 year Slum Clearance Programme which comprised 1,580 houses has virtually been completed.

209 families were rehoused from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister. 48 families were rehoused from individual unfit houses. 28 families were rehoused from areas which have not yet been confirmed by the Minister. One family from an individual unfit house found their own accommodation. 7 families from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister found their own accommodation. One family from an area not yet confirmed by the Minister found their own accommodation.

### *Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders*

The following Orders were confirmed by the Minister:—

Batholomew Street/St. Julian Street, etc., Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958.  
 St. George Street, Calvert Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959.  
 57 and 69, Calvert Street, Clearance Order, 1960.  
 Distillery Terrace, etc., Dereham Road Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960.  
 22—25, St. Julian's Alley Clearance Order, 1960.  
 St. Swithin's Terrace, Westwick Street, Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960.

Public Inquiries were held into the following:—

St. George Street, Calvert Street, etc., Clearance Areas Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959.  
 Pearce Field, Sidney Row, etc., Sprowston Road, Clearance Areas Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959.  
 Mariners Lane, etc., Clearance Areas Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959.  
 Distillery Terrace, etc., Dereham Road Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960.

The following Clearance Area was represented:—

	Dwelling houses			Total	Popu- lation
	Dwelling houses	shops	Licensed Premises		
Philadelphia Lane, etc., Clearance Area ...	174	6	1	181	406

The Council deferred this and any other impending Clearance Area for 12 months.



In addition the properties below were certified as unfit for human habitation, and in accordance with the requirements of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, the necessary certificates were issued.

		Dwelling houses	Dwelling houses and shops	Total	Popu- lation
Metts Hill ...	...	29	1	30	70
arn Road ...	...	12	—	12	26

#### *Individual Unfit Houses*

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	12
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	...	...	39
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet were accepted	...	...	...	4
Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	...	...	...	3

#### **Statistics**

Permanent new houses and flats were erected during the year follows:—

(a) By the Council	...	...	126
(b) Privately	...	...	165

#### **Inspection of Dwelling-houses**

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	2397
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	...	...	...	3907
(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	555
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	...	...	...	661
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	281
Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	533

## 2. **Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice**

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... .. 47½

## 3. **Action under Statutory Powers**

### *A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:—*

- |  |        |     |
|--|--------|-----|
| 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ...    | Nil |
| 2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— |        |     |
| (a) by owners  | ... .. | Nil |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners  | ...    | Nil |

### *B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—*

- |  |        |      |
|--|--------|------|
| 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. | ... .. | 105½ |
| 2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—          |        |      |
| (a) by owners (including 82 in respect of which notices were served in 1958 and 1959                   | ...    | 115½ |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners  |        | 7    |

### *C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—*

- |   |        |     |
|---|--------|-----|
| 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made                    | ... .. | 10  |
| 2. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made                       | ... .. | 39  |
| 3. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders                       | ... .. | 39  |
| 4. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Closing Orders                          | ... .. | 29  |
| 5. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Undertakings not to relet               | ... .. | 2   |
| 6. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings not to relet were accepted        | ...    | 4   |
| 7. Number of Demolition Orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation |        | Nil |

*D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—*

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	Nil
3. Number of separate tenements on which Closing Orders were operative or Undertakings had been accepted and which were demolished ...	2

*E.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—*

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	2
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	2
Individual unfit houses represented during 1960 ...	93

**Rent Act, 1957**

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair ...	14
Undertakings received from owners (after service of Form "J") ... ..	8
Certificates of Disrepair issued ... ..	5
Applications for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair ... ..	33
Certificates cancelled ... ..	14
Applications for certificates as to remedying of defects ... ..	2
Certificates as to remedying of defects issued ...	2

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

**Milk Supply**

No. of milk distributors on register ... ..	67
Licences were granted as follows:—	
Dealers' licences to sell Sterilised Milk ...	8
Dealers' licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk ...	49
Dealers' licences to sell Pasteurised Milk ...	51
Pasteurisers' licences ... ..	1
Supplementary licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk ... ..	16
Supplementary licences to sell Pasteurised Milk ...	16



Samples taken:—

- (a) 112 samples of milk were tested in the office for milk-fat content.
- (b) Designated Milk.

	Methylene Satis- factory	Blue Test Unsatis- factory	Phosphatase Test Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Turbidity Test Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Tuberculin Tested .	65	25	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	74	—	74	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised ...	15	2	17	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	—	—	—	—	4	—

## Meat and Other Foods

### Inspection of Meat at Slaughterhouses.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected at :—					
Eaton Slaughterhouse	5210	463	83	4206	7568
Pointers' Slaughterhouse ...	562	43	69	50	15264
Totals ...	5772	506	152	4256	22832

*All diseases except  
Tuberculosis and  
Cysticerci*

Whole carcasses con- demned ...	2	3	4	7	69
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	918	130	2	72	1141
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	15.9%	26.3%	3.9%	1.85%	6.4%

*Tuberculosis only*

Whole carcasses con- demned ...	1	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	31	4	—	—	825
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	.55%	.98%	—	—	3.6%

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<i>Cysticercosis</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	17	1	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration ...	17	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

A comparison with previous years of the percentages of carcasses affected with all diseases except tuberculosis is as follows:—

		Cattle, excluding Cows %	Cows %	Calves %	Sheep and Lambs %	Pigs %
1950	...	35.36	35.6	0.43	8.39	5.4
1958	...	22.9	29.9	1.17	3.45	7.55
1959	...	22.4	33.9	1.89	2.44	5.92
1960	...	16.23	26.4	3.9	1.85	6.4

A comparison with previous years of the percentages of carcasses affected with tuberculosis only is as follows:—

		Cattle, excluding Cows %	Cows %	Calves %	Sheep and Lambs %	Pigs %
1950	...	15.1	34.96	0.05	0.0	1.45
1958	...	4.84	8.0	0.0	0.0	3.06
1959	...	2.49	4.06	0.0	0.0	2.84
1960	...	.55	.98	0.0	0.0	3.6

Carcases and Organs Condemned

	Cattle.			Calves.			Sheep.			Pigs.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Abscesses	—	312	17	—	—	—	—	2	12	2	14	162
Actinomycosis	—	106	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	296
Blood splashed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising	—	1	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Cirrhosis	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	80	—
Congestion	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	—
Cystic ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	64	—
Cysticercus bovis	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamond disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Discolouration, general	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Distomatosis	—	536	30	—	—	—	2	29	—	—	—	—
Emaciation, pathological	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Fibrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	—
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infarcts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	—
Injury ...	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	77





## Condemnation of Unsound Food

The following quantities of foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

Meat	Fish	Tins	Miscellaneous Jars	Weight	Packets
938 lbs.	87 st.	3499	235	750 lbs.	55

## Chemical Examination of Food and Drugs

Article	Number of samples examined by the Public Analyst		Number reported as unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Aspirin ...	—	2	—	—
Baking Powder ...	—	5	—	—
Beer ...	—	6	—	—
Brawn ...	—	9	—	3
Bread ...	—	1	—	1
Butter, margarine and cooking fats ...	—	13	—	1
Cake ...	—	2	—	—
Cake and sponge mix ...	—	10	—	5
Cereal ...	—	7	—	—
Cheese and cheese spread ...	—	6	—	—
Chocolate Spread ...	—	1	—	1
Cod Liver Oil ...	—	1	—	—
Condiment and Salad Dressing ...	—	10	—	—
Cordial ...	—	8	—	—
Corned Beef ...	—	1	—	—
Cornflour, Blancmange, Custard ...	—	4	—	—
Custard Powder ...	—	1	—	—
Dressed Crab ...	—	2	—	—
Epsom Salt ...	—	1	—	1
Fish Cakes ...	—	4	—	—
Fish and Meat Paste ...	—	9	—	—
Flour ...	2	7	1	1
Fruit ...	—	4	—	—
Glaze Cherries ...	—	1	—	—
Gravy Salt ...	—	4	—	—
Ice Cream ...	—	10	—	—
Jelly ...	—	18	—	1
Kidneys ...	—	1	—	—
Luncheon Meat ...	—	5	—	2
Marmalade and Jam ...	—	11	—	—
Meat Pies ...	—	4	—	—
Milk and Cream ...	2	10	—	—
Pickle ...	—	5	—	—
Pie Filling ...	—	2	—	1
Potted Meat ...	1	8	1	2
Saccharin ...	—	1	—	—

			Number of samples examined by the Public Analyst		Number reported as unsatisfactory in some respect	
Article			Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Sausages	...	...	...	26	—	5
Soup	...	...	...	3	—	1
Spice	...	...	...	12	—	2
Sweets and Chocolate	...	...	1	25	1	4
Tea and Coffee	...	...	...	9	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	...	...	...	2	—	—
Tinned fish and meat	...	...	...	4	—	—
Vegetables	...	...	...	6	—	—
			6	281	3	31

The three formal samples found to be unsatisfactory in some respect were referred to the Town Clerk for such action as he considered appropriate. In each case, he took up the matter with the manufacturers and a satisfactory solution was arrived at.

### Prosecutions for Sale, etc., of Unsound Food

A grocer was fined £10 for selling sour and mouldy pork sausages.

A confectioner was proceeded against for (a) selling, and (b) having in his possession, for the purpose of sale, chocolate walnut cones containing maggots and cobwebs. He was fined £5 for each offence.

### Food Premises

					Number in the City
(a)	Factories (other than bakehouses)	...	...	...	46
(b)	Butchers	...	...	...	148
(c)	Dairies	...	...	...	3
(d)	Bakehouses	...	...	...	42
(e)	Public Houses	...	...	...	324
(f)	Catering establishments	...	...	...	283
(g)	Fried Fish shops	...	...	...	68
(h)	Other food premises (confectioners, grocers, general stores, fruiterers, greengrocers, etc.) approx.	...	...	...	570

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(i) The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Act:—

Ice cream	...	...	...	426
Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, and sausages	...	...	...	180



(ii) *Milk and Dairies Regulations*

Dairy premises on the register	...	...	3
--------------------------------	-----	-----	---

(iii) *Inspections of registered food premises*

Ice cream	...	...	...	...	161
Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, and sausages	...	...	...	...	72
Dairies and milk distributors	...	...	...	...	79

(iv) *Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959*

93 samples of ice cream were submitted to the methylene blue test, which is a Ministry-recommended measurement of bacterial cleanliness. The recommended provisional grading, based on this test, is as follows:—

Time taken to reduce Methylene blue				Provisional grade
Fails to reduce in 4 hours	...	...	...	1
2½–4 hrs.	...	...	...	2
½–2 hrs.	...	...	...	3
0 hrs.	...	...	...	4

The majority of the samples from any one producer should fall into Grades 1 or 2.

The table below shows a satisfactory position relating to the samples examined.

Manufacturer	No. of samples taken	Provisional Grade			
		1	2	3	4
A	27	20	7	—	—
B	11	10	1	—	—
C	9	7	1	—	1
D	16	16	—	—	—
E	3	3	—	—	—
F	6	6	—	—	—
G	1	1	—	—	—
H	4	3	1	—	—
I	16	16	—	—	—

(v) *Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and 1960.*

Inspections of food premises	...	...	1693
Letters sent to persons carrying on food businesses, drawing attention to contraventions of the Regulations	...	...	49

Ten provision market stallholders were proceeded against for offences under paragraph 8(b) of the 1955 Regulations, i.e., exposing food for sale in the Market less than 18 inches from the ground without adequate protection. Fines totalling £28 were imposed.

## Disposal of Condemned Food

Meat condemned by the Inspectors at the slaughterhouses is sterilised and processed into meat-and-bone meal, and fat, at the Department's plant at Harford. These products are sold. Other food condemned as unfit for human consumption is treated likewise, if suitable; otherwise it is buried at the Tip.

## Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926

33 samples of feedingstuffs were obtained for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. 3 samples did not conform and the necessary action was taken.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING, ETC.

Approximate quantity of house and trade refuse disposed of at Harford Tip	...	...	49,719 tons
Income accruing from collection and disposal of trade refuse	...	...	£1,000
Income accruing from charges made to traders tipping refuse at Harford	...	...	£615
Number of cesspools in the City at the end of the year	...	...	76
Number of pail-closets in the City at the end of the year	...	...	82

Salvaged and processed materials sold:—

				Qty. Tons	Value £
Paper, cardboard, etc.	...	...	...	50	424
Metal	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	190
Textiles	...	...	...	20	545
Bottles	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
Pig Food	...	...	...	284 $\frac{3}{4}$	2349
Meat-and-bone meal	...	...	...	14	397
Fat	...	...	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	169
				<hr/> 376 $\frac{1}{4}$	<hr/> 4079

## Transport

- 21 Refuse collection vehicles
- 2 Cesspool emptying vehicles
- 4 Lorries
- 4 Vans

## Other Equipment

- 2 Bulldozers
- 1 Scraper
- 2 Dumpers





REPORT OF THE  
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

VII.—SCHOOL HEALTH  
SERVICE



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

68, ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH, NORFOLK, NOR 22E.

Tel. No. NORWICH 22233 Ext. 42.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the School Health Service.

The report is a record of a busy year. There were no major changes during the year but the pattern of the School Health Service has tended, over the years, to alter a lot. Our children now are taller, weigh more and are physically better, age for age, than they were some years ago. The main defects found at school medical inspection now are defects of vision, nose and throat conditions and orthopaedic conditions. The children are well-clothed and well nourished. Gone are the semi-starved, in tatters, children of yesteryear. This raises the point of whether or not we ought to consider seriously if periodical inspection by age group is the best way of tackling the problem. Should we not perhaps, as indeed one or two authorities are doing at the moment, be selective in our approach, at least to say, the middle age group. That is to say it may well be more useful if we were to examine only kiddies in the middle age group whose parents' replies to a questionnaire, or other information such as from the teachers, suggested that there may be something amiss.

The pattern in the School Dental Service is changing also. Unfortunately, we have, during the whole year, had an unfilled vacancy for a School Dental Officer. More and more must our School Dental Service become an inspectorial service; regularly dentally inspecting school children rather than carrying out dental treatment. So many of the parents nowadays prefer to take their children, when defects are found, to a dentist of their own choice.

The attendance at the District Minor Ailments Clinic has fallen. The usefulness of these clinics, is to a large measure, disappearing. In general, now, the children requiring medical treatment are brought to their family doctor. The whole position is kept constantly under review and times and places of clinics are adjusted accordingly.

The number of school children in Norwich peaked in 1956 to 20,527 and has gradually declined to the present figure, 20,253. The pre-war and immediate post-war years were of the order of 16,000 children. It is easy to overlook the fact that apart from the various additional duties which have been thrown on the



service, such as Poliomyelitis immunisation, the actual numbers of school children with which we are dealing have increased by some 25%.

It is interesting to look at the figure for deaths of school children. Last year 6 school children died in Norwich. 3 of these were due to road accidents. The total for 1940 was 25 which included 4 deaths from road accidents. The figure for 1930 was also 25 but in that year 13 children succumbed to infectious diseases. In that year there were no deaths from violence. Thus while the number of vehicles on the road today is 4 times the number in 1940 (9.4 million and 2.3 million respectively in Great Britain) the toll in school children's lives has been held at approximately the same figure. Although there are no grounds for complacency it is at any rate some evidence that road safety campaigning is bearing fruit.

I have already referred to the fact that defects of vision accounted for a high proportion of the total defects found at school inspection. It is interesting to note that last year 713 children were supplied with spectacles compared with 603 in the previous year. The figure for 1950 was 430. In each of the 3 years mentioned approximately 50% of the children who were referred to the Eye Specialist were prescribed spectacles. It would seem therefore that over the years there has been an improved ascertainment of vision defect amongst the City school children.

I cannot leave the question of school children's vision without paying tribute to Dr. Beattie and his colleagues of the Consultant Ophthalmic Service of the Norwich Hospitals for their great help and co-operation in making available to us more Ophthalmic Clinics for children.

The special Enuretic Clinic is worth noting. This clinic is in charge of one Medical Officer (Dr. Reynolds). The treatment of this condition is laborious and most time consuming and I felt that a Local Health Authority clinic would help busy family doctors. It is too early yet to assess the results but anyone who has had to deal with any adults, for instance, on call up to the Forces appreciates that indeed this is a much bigger problem and more widespread than is commonly believed. During the year a trial was made with an alarm bell system. The standard article is, like all pieces of medical equipment, inordinately expensive for what it is but unfortunately a prototype made up from Corporation resources at a fraction of the Surgical Instrument Manufacturers charge was not satisfactory. However, we have now one made by the Orphan Homes of Scotland at a much lower price than that of the Commercial firms. This simple instrument ensures that as soon as the child wets he is awakened by a loudly ringing bell. It must be pointed out that this piece of apparatus is but one small prong in the many pronged attack on bed wetting.

It is gratifying to again record that no case of ringworm of the body or head was treated at school clinics and we were notified of only one case as having been treated at the Jenny Lind Hospital. This state of affairs contrasts most agreeably with an average of some 250 cases per annum in the 1920's.

For the second year in succession the hearing of every school child was checked during the first year of school as part of the routine medical examination. This was done by means of pure tone audiometry. Some 1,624 children were thus tested and 6 children with loss of hearing were found. This may seem much work for little result but to pick up a defect of hearing as soon as possible is of inestimable benefit to the child. To the layman it might seem that a child is either deaf or not deaf but there are varying degrees of deafness and indeed only some frequencies may be affected such as in the case of a child suffering from high tone deafness. Only scientific testing can elicit this.

The Authority can take pride in the very low degree of children found to have verminous heads in Norwich. The figure for last year was .35% and this compares with a national figure of 3.2% in 1959. One of my predecessors is alleged to have stated that it was, amongst other things, his aim to secure that there was "not a nit in Norwich." Whilst this has not been achieved the results are certainly highly satisfactory.

It is with pleasure that I record the continued interest and enthusiasm of all the members of the School Health Service, of the Director of Education, and of his staff—both teaching and administrative. Without such help and co-operation the efficiency of the service would be seriously impaired.

The continued support of the members of the Education Committee has been an encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

*Principal School Medical Officer.*



## (2) GENERAL INFORMATION

The number of school children on the school register at the end of the year was 20,253 compared with 20,387 at the end of 1959.

The number of school departments in the city is as follows:—

### I. PRIMARY

Infants	20.	3741 children in attendance at end of year
Junior	17.	5921 children in attendance at end of year
Combined Junior and Infant	3.	1095 children in attendance at end of year

### II. SECONDARY

Modern	14.	6111 children in attendance at end of year
Technical	1.	612 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Boys)	1.	943 boys in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Girls)	1.	809 girls in attendance at end of year

A request from the Governors for routine school medical inspection to be held at the King Edward VI Grammar School was received towards the end of the year, and arrangements were made for this to commence early in 1961.

As in previous years routine medical inspections were carried out at the Notre Dame High School for Girls—also a non-Local Education Authority School.

At the year end there were some 470 boys in the senior and 75 in the junior department of the King Edward VI School, and 459 girls (seniors) and 180 girls and boys (juniors) at the Notre Dame School.

### III. NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES

Earlham Nursery

School	...	91 children in attendance at end of year
Nursery Classes		60 children in attendance at end of year

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

### IV. SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Physically Handicapped and  
Delicate Pupils

75 children in attendance at end of year

Educationally  
Sub-Normal  
Pupils

156 children in attendance at end of year



One school was closed during the year, namely the Avenue Secondary Modern Boys School.

On 6th September the Heartsease Junior and Infant School, hitherto combined under one head teacher, was re-organised as two separate departments.

### (3) MEDICAL INSPECTION

The age-groups in which medical examinations of school children were carried out remain unchanged, the routine ones being four times during a child's school life.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year, their physical condition, and the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the schools was as follows:—

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	No. of Pupils Examined	Percentage of Exams at which Parents were present	Findings			
			Percentage of those whose Physical Condition Satisfactory	No. Requiring Treatment		
				For Defective Vision	For all other Conditions	Total Individual Pupils
1956 and later ...	491	99.2	98.2	7	64	69
1955 ...	1283	96.9	97.3	35	196	222
1954 ...	321	96.6	97.2	9	60	67
1953 ...	114	95.6	98.2	—	13	13
1952 ...	1539	92.7	96.8	77	203	269
1951 ...	205	88.3	97.5	10	47	55
1950 ...	66	77.3	94.0	3	21	24
1949 ...	1123	76.5	98.1	52	177	218
1948 ...	720	67.2	98.6	39	101	135
1947 ...	202	59.0	98.5	10	51	58
1946 ...	496	32.0	99.0	38	87	116
1945 and earlier ...	1649	25.2	98.5	100	224	304
Total	8208	71.2	97.9	380	1244	1550

Number of Special Inspections ... 823

Number of Re-inspections ... 3475

Total ... 4298

**Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended  
31st December, 1960**

**Table A—Periodic Inspections**

(This Table includes separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of those pupils which it was found advisable to keep under medical observation (O)).

De- fect Code No.  (1)	Defect or Disease  (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4	Skin ... ..	42	26	61	32	100	83	203	141
5	Eye—								
	Vision ... ..	47	89	98	242	235	500	380	831
	Squint ... ..	27	22	5	6	29	41	61	69
	Other ... ..	4	2	5	7	22	24	31	88
6	Ear—								
	Hearing ... ..	4	25	6	5	13	32	23	69
	Otitis Media ...	13	15	7	4	17	12	37	31
	Other ... ..	3	6	8	5	10	13	21	24
7	Nose and Throat	54	91	8	19	48	101	110	211
8	Speech ... ..	11	37	4	7	32	30	47	74
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	11	—	3	3	15	3	29
10	Heart ... ..	13	26	3	20	12	35	28	81
11	Lungs ... ..	15	25	2	14	26	68	43	107
12	Developmental—								
	Hernia ... ..	12	12	2	4	4	12	18	28
	Other ... ..	4	74	14	15	41	86	59	175
13	Orthopædic—								
	Posture ... ..	2	8	16	27	33	58	51	99
	Feet ... ..	16	28	25	31	38	51	79	110
	Other ... ..	40	79	19	30	68	95	127	204
14	Nervous System—								
	Epilepsy ... ..	2	—	6	—	9	9	17	9
	Other ... ..	7	14	1	9	17	23	25	40
15	Psychological—								
	Developmental	—	8	—	3	152	22	152	38
	Stability ... ..	7	55	2	5	38	47	47	107
16	Abdomen ... ..	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2
17	Other ... ..	58	19	26	28	106	98	190	145

**Table B—Special Inspections**

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease			Special Inspections	
				Pupils Requiring Treatment	Pupils Requiring Observation
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)
4	Skin	...	...	145	3
5	Eye—				
	Vision	...	...	132	10
	Squint	...	...	14	—
	Other	...	...	8	1
6	Ear—				
	Hearing	...	...	17	15
	Otitis Media		...	13	9
	Other	...	...	13	5
7	Nose and Throat		...	61	18
8	Speech	...	...	23	6
9	Lymphatic Glands		...	4	2
10	Heart	...	...	3	2
11	Lungs	...	...	9	2
12	Developmental—				
	Hernia	...	...	8	—
	Other	...	...	19	4
13	Orthopædic—				
	Posture	...	...	14	1
	Feet	...	...	13	—
	Other	...	...	25	5
14	Nervous System—				
	Epilepsy	...	...	2	—
	Other	...	...	7	5
15	Psychological—				
	Developmental		...	16	7
	Stability	...	...	37	11
16	Abdomen	...	...	4	4
17	Other	...	...	98	21



## (4) TREATMENT

### CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS

A clinic is held by a School Medical Officer on three mornings each week at Churchman House. This enables School Medical Officers to refer cases from medical inspection so that they can be followed up in more detail than is possible at a school medical inspection.

A special clinic for bed wetters is also held weekly.

In addition, school children with minor ailments are seen each morning at headquarters by the School Nurse.

### ENURETIC CLINIC

A Special Clinic for the investigation and treatment of pupils who are bed-wetters was held at the Health Department weekly and during the year 57 children were seen. No physical defects were found in any case which would account for the wetting and 6 only were thought to be so maladjusted that they required to attend at the Child Guidance Clinic. In the remainder of cases the cause of the wetting was considered to be due to lack of or improper training. Correct training requires considerable patience and very often coaxing, bribery and anger merely worsen the condition.

A few simple rules and general advice on the attitude to be adopted towards the child are given to the parents. Much can be done for the child by explaining to him that his condition is far from being unusual and that there are certain to be others in his school with similar symptoms. The younger the school child the quicker does he respond to this form of treatment but in those attending secondary schools improvement is slow. No drugs are used but a trial has been made with an alarm bell system.

The following is a statistical summary for the year:—

Number of cases attending during 1960	...	..	57
Discharged	...	...	9
Defaulted	...	...	5
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	6
Still under observation	...	...	37

## DISTRICT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

These clinics, twenty-three in number, were held during the year at schools situated in various parts of the city.

The following is a summary of the defects treated:—

	Churchman House Clinic. No. of Pupils		District Clinics. No. of Pupils	
	Treated	Dis- charged	Treated	Dis- charged
Ringworm of the Head	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body	—	—	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	2	2	3	3
Other Skin Diseases ...	208	174	5269	5141
Minor Eye Defects (Con- junctivitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.) ... ..	6	6	248	242
Otorrhœa ... ..	—	—	9	9
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.) ... ..	15	15	36	35
Enlarged Glands ...	—	—	—	—
Defects of Nose and Throat ... ..	1	—	43	42
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.) ...	50	46	3024	2951
Other Defects and Diseases ... ..	1	—	191	186

## OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Pupils suffering from defective vision or squint are referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon by the School Medical Officers. Occasionally cases are referred by General Practitioners through School Health channels.

School Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department of the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. P. H. Beattie. Normally three sessions are held weekly, viz:—

Wednesday at 9 a.m. ... Mr. P. J. L. Hunter

Wednesday at 11 a.m. ... Dr. P. H. Beattie

Thursday at 11 a.m. ... Dr. W. J. Naunton

For six months, however, a clinic was also held on Tuesday at 11.15 a.m. conducted by an Ophthalmic Registrar. This additional clinic was necessary in order to keep the number on the waiting list to a minimum.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, but the dispensing of spectacles is arranged through the National Health Service.

As considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, orthoptic treatment and investigation is carried out at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

149 sessions were held by the Ophthalmic Specialists during the year.

### Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	281
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ... ..	1411
Total ...	1692
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	713

### CARDIAC CLINIC

Facilities exist for the School Health Service to arrange for children to be seen at a Cardiac Clinic held by Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E., under the ægis of the Regional Hospital Board.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, and the Health Visitors visit in advance to obtain environmental reports. The clinic arrangements are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 67 school children (including 15 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—



			New Cases	Old Cases
Atrial Septal Defect	...	...	2	3
Ventricular Septal Defect	...	...	2	7
Organic Heart Disease (Congenital)	...	...	1	7
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	...	...	—	8
Lesion of Mitral Valve	...	...	—	1
Pulmonary Stenosis	...	...	2	6
Aortic Stenosis	...	...	1	5
Fallot's Tetralogy	...	...	—	3
Innocent Systolic Murmur	...	...	7	12

52 of these children had no restriction placed on their physical activities. 11 were debarred from competitive sport, and 4 debarred from all organised physical activities.

3 children under school age were also examined (no new cases). The activities of all were unrestricted.

The findings among pre-school children were as follows:—

			New Cases	Old Cases
Ventricular Septal Defect	...	...	—	1
Pulmonary Stenosis	...	...	—	2

## DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

### (a) Treatment of Otorrhœa

As with other minor ailments, children suffering from otorrhœa who attend schools near the centre of the city are treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-Patient Departments of the Jenny Lind

and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued or modified according to his findings.

13 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year, and 2 cases which had recurred.

No children were treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, but 9 children were given 23 treatments at the District Minor Ailments Clinics.

47 children are known to have been treated otherwise by general practitioners or hospital Specialists.

The following table shows the total number of cases of otorrhoea in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last ten years :—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
1960	—	9	47	56
1959	—	9	37	46
1958	1	3	13	17
1957	5	12	23	40
1956	5	14	38	57
1955	15	12	24	51
1954	12	49	30	91
1953	17	47	31	95
1952	16	51	20	87
1951	16	40	19	75

(b) Tonsillectomy 1953-1960.

The Jenny Lind Hospital tells us monthly of the children whose tonsils and adenoids were removed in the hospital.

The following are the yearly figures thus obtained:

1953	...	...	467	1957	...	...	328
1954	...	...	498	1958	...	...	328
1955	...	...	289	1959	...	...	323
1956	...	...	426	1960	...	...	368

The numbers and ages of the children who had this operation in 1960 were as follows:—

Age		Boys	Girls	Total
4	„	13	6	19
5	„	56	38	94
6	„	45	53	98
7	„	30	28	58
8	„	16	27	43
9	„	11	11	22
10	„	14	11	25
11	„	2	6	8
12	„	—	1	1
13	„	—	—	—
14	„	—	—	—
Total		187	181	368

### (c) Arrangements for the Ascertainment and Treatment of Children with Defective Hearing

As before, the hearing of every school child was checked as part of the routine school medical examination during the first year at school. All the children at Colman Road Open Air School (Section for Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils) were also tested.

The rapid sweep method using a pure tone audiometer was employed.

Any children failing in this test are referred to one of the School Medical Officers for further testing, and children of other ages about whose hearing ability there is any doubt, are similarly referred.

If the second test confirms the presence of deafness then arrangements are made for the child to be examined by an otologist.



The following table shows the number of children treated audiometrically during the year, and the results obtained:—

	Entrants	Pupils at Special School
No. of children audiometrically tested at school by Health Visitors ... ..	1624	83
No. of children referred to School Medical Officer for further test ... ..	12	8
No. of children found to be deaf on re-testing:		
—In both ears ... ..	4	4
—In one ear only ... ..	2	—
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on re-testing	4	2
No. of children awaiting re-testing at end of year ... ..	2	2
<hr/>		
No. of other children audiometrically tested by School Medical Officer ... ..	Other Pupils Referred	
No. of children found to be deaf on testing:	30	
—In both ears ... ..	8	
—In one ear only ... ..	8	
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on testing ...	14	
No. of children awaiting test at end of year	13	

#### (d) **Special Classes for Partially Deaf Children**

Special classes for partially deaf children were commenced in September, 1956, at the Lakenham Junior School.

A group hearing aid installed in September, 1957, has considerably facilitated the class teaching and oral work. Children find it a great help and have been able to take part in class work to a degree which never before has been possible for them.

During the year 3 boys commenced attendance, whilst 4 children showed such marked improvement that they have been able to return to full term attendance at ordinary school.

At the end of 1960, 7 boys were in attendance, and also, by an arrangement with Norfolk County Education Authority, 1 boy and 2 girls from county schools.

Partially deaf children attend these classes for five half-days per fortnight, for the remainder of their school time they are in ordinary school.

## Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	323
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	29
Received other forms of treatment ...	242
Total ...	596
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) In 1960 ...	2
(b) In previous years ...	25

## ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred by the School Medical Officers from school medical inspections, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approval of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out-patient clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service, and the Orthopædic Specialists report on all new cases seen, as well as send final reports and information regarding defaulters. Treatment such as the supply of surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, is arranged by the specialists through the Hospital Service.

61 children attending Primary Schools and 36 attending Secondary Schools were referred during the year as new cases, while 8 Primary School children and 6 Secondary School children were discharged as fit.

45 Primary School children and 17 Secondary School children continued treatment from the previous year. 9 are known to have been treated in Orthopædic Hospitals.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the children seen by the Specialists:—

Diagnosis	New cases attending		Old cases attending		Total cases attending	
	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
Faulty Posture ...	2	4	—	2	2	6
Flat Foot ...	6	11	2	2	8	13
Valgus Ankles ...	9	1	7	2	16	9
Hammer Toes ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hallux Valgus ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Intoeing ...	2	—	1	—	3	—
Talipes Equino Varus ...	1	—	1	1	2	1
Outward Curvature of Tibia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Genu Valgum ...	16	8	10	2	26	10
Perthe's Disease ...	3	—	—	1	3	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip Joint	1	—	4	—	5	—
Paralysis due to Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	1	3	2	3
Spastic Paralysis ...	1	—	10	—	11	—
Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Miscellaneous ...	18	10	9	3	27	13
Totals ...	61	36	45	17	106	53

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools special exercises are conducted for these children by the Teachers of Physical Education.



## Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Number of Cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ...	159
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ... ..	142
Total ...	301

## RINGWORM

### No. of Schoolchildren Treated

		By Local Authority	Otherwise	Total
Ringworm Scalp	...	—	1	1
Ringworm Body	...	—	—	—

One new case of Ringworm of the Scalp was notified during the year in a schoolchild, and one in a child of pre-school age.

After internal and external treatment at the Jenny Lind Hospital both children were declared cured by the end of the year.

## UNCLEANLINESS

Children at school are examined periodically for uncleanness. Any child whose person or clothing is found to be in a verminous or filthy condition is immediately excluded from school (except in the case of a first offence where the condition is a very light one), and an informal notice acquainting the parent of the position is posted on the same day.

This notification is followed up as soon as possible by a home visit from the Health Visitor who advises the parent on the best method of cleansing, and endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination.

A certificate of fitness has to be obtained either from the family doctor, or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic before the child is permitted to return to school.

It has been unnecessary for many years to examine the pupils at the City of Norwich School and the Secondary Technical School.

## Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses and other authorised persons	39,233
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—	
(i) by School Nurses, etc. ...	70
(ii) by Medical Officers ...	1
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued:—	
(1) Under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil
(2) Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933	Nil
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued under Section 54(3) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil
(e) Number of individual pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ...	Nil
(f) Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	11
(g) Number of individual pupils cleansed by parents ...	60

Of the total school child population, 0.35% were found during the year to have verminous heads, compared with the last available national figure of 3.2% in 1959.

No children were excluded on account of uncleanness of clothing during the year.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, 59 tubes of insecticidal hair preparation were issued during the year from the Department free of charge to parents.

## SPEECH THERAPY

A Speech Therapist is employed by the Local Education Authority for eight sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the



Health Visitors, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by Hospital Consultants and Family Doctors.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the 213 school children and 6 children under school age treated during the year:—

Diagnosis	No. of New Cases Treated	No. of Old Cases Treated	Total Cases Treated	% of all types of Cases Treated	Discharged as cured (by defect)	
					No.	%
Stammer ...	16	49	65	29.7	8	12.3
Cleft Palate ...	3	4	7	3.2	—	—
Spastic ...	—	3	3	1.4	—	—
Partially Deaf ...	3	7	10	4.5	3	30.0
Glossalalia ...	51	51	102	46.6	49	48.0
Basal Speech ...	1	2	3	1.4	—	—
Backward Speech	3	16	19	8.7	5	26.3
Other ...	5	5	10	4.5	1	10.0

At the end of the year 117 cases were attending the Centres for treatment, and 59 other cases were under observation.

A total of 3132 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 38 by children under school age.

A close liaison exists between the Speech Therapist and Head Teachers, the Teacher for the Deaf, the Child Guidance Clinic and School Medical Staff.

The Speech Therapist reports:—

“Language development of the normal child has its milestones, at first by listening; then quite suddenly the child begins ‘What’s that?’ and so learns the names for everything. Then as he follows mother round the house he begins to verbalise what he is doing and so, after many months of listening, the new words fall into patterns and sentences are made. Delayed or defective speech is often caused by poor speech patterns in those early years, or because mother hasn’t talked in the ordinary way to her baby. Sometimes too, speech is defective through the child’s poor auditory memory, or even lack of perception of differences between sounds. This is the cause for the most common substitutions of one sound for another.

“Then there are the defects of speech through physical causes such as cleft palate, deafness etc. The normal child learns about 50 words each month between the ages of two and a half and four years. The deaf children, or even those partially deaf, miss so much language training in those early years that normal



children pick up without effort. Correction of sounds and even voice production takes a place, second in importance, to general language training for the deaf.

“Stammerers are seen at the speech clinic as soon as the symptom has been noticed. Often the onset is at a time of special anxiety, as when a child commences school and sometimes when a new baby arrives and others feel displaced. Just prior to the 11+ examination is another time of anxiety and then a stammer often increases, and fortunately often disappears when the boy is settled into his Secondary School. Excitement is the other main factor in treating a child with a stammer. The lack of fluency in speech has to be considered as well as adaptation to environment.”

## CHILD GUIDANCE

During the year, 72 Primary, 79 Secondary, and 11 Special School children were treated at the Clinic, which during the year was transferred from premises at Duke Street to the building formerly the Philadelphia Infant School, Aylsham Road.

19 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) also received treatment.

### (5) SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

#### **Dental Staff**

There has been no change in the number of staff employed, which remains at five dental officers.

#### **Dental Inspection and Treatment**

6,761 children were inspected at the schools, this being a further increase on the previous year. Many more children are obviously being treated by private practitioners, and this will necessitate more school inspections in the future. This trend has been noticed during the past few years, but recently has been even more marked.

From a treatment point of view there seems to be an improvement in that many more children are having conservative treatment, and there are not so many really neglected mouths.

The attendances remain about the same, but both the fillings and the number of teeth filled show an increase. The ratio of conservations to extractions is still good, and more than four permanent teeth are filled for every one extracted.

The dental staff at the West Norwich Hospital has again been most helpful with advice and treatment of difficult orthodontic and surgical cases.

# Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during the year ended 31st December, 1960

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers—			
	(a)	At Periodic Inspections	...	6761
	(b)	As Specials	...	1588
	(c)	Total	...	8349
(2)	Number found to require treatment			6183
(3)	Number offered treatment			5219
(4)	Number actually treated			2770
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment			12282
(6)	Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection 34 Treatment 2238 }	Total	2292
(7)	Fillings	{ Permanent Teeth 8747 Temporary Teeth 433 }	Total	9180
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled	{ Permanent Teeth 6930 Temporary Teeth 335 }	Total	7265
(9)	Extractions	{ Permanent Teeth 1640 Temporary Teeth 2617 }	Total	4257
(10)	Administration of general anæthetics for extraction			1753
(11)	Orthodontics—			
	(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	52
	(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...	22
	(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	19
	(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	7
	(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	53
	(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	50
	(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	—
	(h)	Total attendances	...	634
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures			45
(13)	Other operations	{ Permanent Teeth 1584 Temporary Teeth 198 }	Total	1782

## Children under 5 years of age who attend no School—

New cases Treated	...	101
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic	...	202
No. of Teeth Extracted	...	174
No. of Fillings	...	81
No. of Other Operations	...	32
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics	...	106

(6) INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1960

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Food Poisoning	Resp. T.B.	Non- Resp. T.B.	Dysen- tery	Jaundice	Ac. Polio- myelitis	
		Cases	Carriers	Contacts Excluded									Cases	Cases
...	517	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cases	Contacts Excluded
Alderman Jex	626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angel Road ...	624	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avenue Road ...	365	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bignold	260	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackdale	621	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bluebell Road	114	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Close	463	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catton Grove ...	424	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavell	267	—	—	—	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkson	742	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colman Road ...	259	—	—	—	—	17	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Crome ...	586	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson	587	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earlham	509	—	—	—	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
George White	573	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Gurney	820	—	—	—	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heartsease	496	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Henderson	149	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horn's Lane	1882	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Lakenham	761	—	—	—	5	18	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larkman Lane	163	—	—	—	5	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	284	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson Street ...	610	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norman		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—





3 new notifications were received during the year of pupils suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis; they were aged 14 years, 7 years and 13 years. In all cases the source of infection was known. The 7-year-old child had a primary infection. The 14-year-old patient was infected by an open case of respiratory tuberculosis while on an "Outward Bound" course. He had been vaccinated with B.C.G. in 1959. The 13-year-old case was discovered when X-rayed following routine Heaf testing.

Amongst children attending Private Schools, 4 cases of Dysentery, and 3 of Scarlet Fever were notified. In addition 2 cases of Dysentery occurred in children attending the Occupation Centre.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old school children, older school children and students attending Further Educational Establishments.

63.1% (58.2% in 1959) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings were as follows :—

	Total No. Tested	Positive Cases No.	%	No. Vaccinated with B.C.G.	No. Referred for Chest X-Ray
13-year-old children	877	146	17	685	64
Older school children	363	63	18	281	35

### Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The parents are informed by letter of the result, and particulars of those children who are positive reactors are given to the Chest Physician for following-up.

The number of tests carried out during the year and the results obtained were as follows :—

No. of of Entrants Examined	No. Heaf Tested	No. whose parents declined the Test	No. of Negative Reactors	No. of Positive Reactors	No. absent at time of Reading
1927	1306	621	1240	17	49

Of the 17 children who gave positive reactions 5 children were found to be normal on further testing, and 10 were from families already known to the Chest Physician, having previously had B.C.G. vaccination. One child was found to be suffering from respiratory infection, for which he was admitted to Kelling Children's Hospital. At the end of the year the remaining child was being kept under observation by the Chest Physician.

### **Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

In the Report of the Medical Officer of Health fuller information of the scheme for vaccination is given, but the following table gives details of vaccination carried out during the year in children from the age of 5 to 15 years.

No. who received 1st injection during the year ...	363
No. who received 2nd injection during the year ...	356
No. who received 3rd injection during the year ...	2361

### **(7) HANDICAPPED PUPILS**

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in each category, and the type of school at which each was in attendance at the end of 1960.

Pupils suffering from more than one handicap have been reclassified under the major handicap.



Category	Handicap	At Special School				At Ordinary School		At Home		Total	
		Residential		Day		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
A	Blind Pupils ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
B	Partially Sighted Pupils	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
C	Deaf Pupils ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
D	Partially Deaf Pupils ...	1	2a	—	—	14b	12b	—	—	15	14
E	Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	—	2	73	83	2c	2c	—	—	75	87
F	Pupils suffering from Severe Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2
G	Maladjusted Pupils ...	1	—	1	—	2d	—	—	—	4	—
H	Physically Handicapped Pupils ...	1	1	14	7	6	1	5e	2e	26	11
I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech ...	—	—	—	—	79	18	—	—	79	18
J	Delicate Pupils	—	—	29	22	4c	1c	—	—	33	23
	Total ...	17	14	117	113	108	35	5	2	247	164

- (a) Includes 1 girl temporarily unfit for school, and being taught by the Visiting Teacher at end of year.
- (b) Insufficiently deaf to require education at a Special School. Includes 4 boys attending special class for partially deaf children.
- (c) On Waiting List for admission to Special Schools of appropriate type.
- (d) At Hostels for Maladjusted Children.
- (e) Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

# (a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The following table shows the Residential Special Schools or Hostels at which Norwich children were in attendance at the end of the year :—

Handicap	No. of Norwich Pupils in attendance at end of year		Name of Special School or Hostel
	Boys	Girls	
Blind ...	1	—	Condober Hall, Shrewsbury.
	1	—	Lickey Grange, Birmingham.
	1	—	Linden Lodge, Wands- worth Common.
	1	—	Sunshine House, Northwood, Middlesex.
Partially Sighted	3	1	E. Anglian School, Gor- leston.
	—	1	Exhall Grange, Warwickshire.
Deaf ...	7	6	E. Anglian School, Gor- leston.
	—	1	Rayner's School, Penn.
Partially Deaf ...	1	2	Ovingdean Hall, Brighton.
Educationally Sub-normal ...	—	1	Wavendon House, Bucks.
	—	1	Sidestrand Hall, Norfolk.
Epileptic ...	—	—	—
Maladjusted ...	1	—	Cicely Haughton School, Wetley Rocks.
	2	—	Morley Hall Hostel, Nor- folk.
Physically Handicapped	—	1	Palace School, Ely.
	1	—	Treloar College, Alton, Hants.
Defective Speech	—	—	—
Delicate ...	—	—	—

## (b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

### Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

These are accommodated at the Colman Road Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

17 new cases were mentally examined during the year and 5 re-examinations were made. The following tables show the sources from which the new cases were referred, and the recommendations which were made:—

New cases examined mentally ...	...	...	17
Source: Head Teachers ...	...	...	12
School Health Service ...	...	...	4
Hospital Consultant Staff ...	...	...	1
Re-examinations ...	...	...	5

Recommendations, following examination:	Boys	Girls
Special Day School (E.S.N.) ...	9	7
Ordinary School and re-examination later ...	2	—
Nursery Class and re-examination later ...	—	1
Ineducable ...	2	1

In addition 12 boys and 8 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examinations, and the following recommendations were made:—

	Boys	Girls
Statutory Supervision ...	7	3
Friendly Supervision ...	1	4
Ineducable ...	1	—
Special Boarding School (E.S.N.) ...	1	—
Return to Ordinary School ...	2	—
Remain at Special Day School ...	—	1

The Mental Health Act, 1959, came into operation on 1st November, 1960, and by amending the Education Act, 1944, it introduced certain changes in law relating to children against whom a decision had been recorded as to their unsuitability for education at school by reason of disability of mind.



These changes, set out in Ministry of Education Circular 12/60, include giving the parent of such a child the right to request that the decision be reviewed (provided that twelve months have elapsed since the decision was first recorded, or a review previously made). Such a request may also be made by the local health authority, or the body responsible for the management of an institution in which the child may be under care.

Should it be considered, after review, that no change in the decision is desirable, the parent if he wishes may appeal to the Minister.

In the past it has occasionally happened that a child examined with a view to ascertaining from a physical point of view its special educational needs, has been found to have a disability of mind such as to make him incapable of receiving education at school. As two different sections of the Education Act were involved (Sections 34 and 57), a second examination was necessary, in order to conform with the law. Under the amended Act, however, this is no longer required, and an authority may now record a decision under Section 57 when the examination was carried out under Section 34, or vice versa.

With regard to school leavers, in the past children suffering from a disability of mind have been reported to the local health authority in order to be placed under either statutory or friendly supervision. Under the new Act statutory reports are no longer issued, but under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the local health authority may make provision for such persons by admission to hospital or guardianship, or by providing community care informally.

### Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils

Pupils who require special educational treatment because they are physically handicapped or delicate are admitted to the Day Open Air School at Colman Road.

		Boys	Girls
Number on Register at beginning of year	...	42	37
Number admitted during the year	...	8	3
Number left during the year	...	6	10
	Boys	Girls	
Transferred to ordinary school	...	4	7
Transferred to residential special school (for E.S.N. pupils)	...	—	1
Transferred to day special school (for E.S.N. pupils)	...	1	—
Visiting Teacher	...	1	—
Left school	...	—	2
Number on Register at end of year	...	44	30

Disease or Disability for which admitted				Boys	Girls
1. Respiratory.					
Asthma	...	...	...	5	1
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	1	4
Collapse of Lung	...	...	...	3	2
Recurrent Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	1
Primary Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	1
2. Orthopædic.					
Perthe's Disease	...	...	...	1	—
Congenital Dislocation of Hip-Joint	...	...	...	1	1
3. Nervous System.					
Epilepsy	...	...	...	—	1
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	5	4
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	2	—
Old Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	1
4. General.					
Delicate	...	...	...	4	2
Unsatisfactory General Condition	...	...	...	15	11
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	4	1
Behaviour Problem	...	...	...	2	—
Diabetic	...	...	...	1	—
				—	—
				44	30
				—	—

During the year it was decided:—

- (1) To investigate the possibility of obtaining the services of a part-time physiotherapist.
- (2) To arrange for the Speech Therapist to spend more time at the Open Air School.
- (3) To review the meal arrangements, so that instead of providing three meals a day at the school, one main meal should be given at mid-day and hot milk drinks before leaving school during the Christmas and Spring terms. The mid-day meal to have a high protein content and the fresh fruit hitherto given during the day to be included in the menu. The issue of 2/3rds of a pint of milk to each pupil to continue.

With regard to the arrangement of the classrooms, it was noted that it was hoped to start work on improving the accommodation for physically handicapped children in about May, 1962, following the completion of the new E.S.N. School, and it was felt that it would be impracticable to carry out any works needed to raise the standard of the facilities at Colman Road prior to that date.

### (c) HOME TUITION

Handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught in their own homes by the Visiting Teachers are examined periodically during the year by a Medical Officer.

In November, 1955, the Education Committee agreed to develop this work in various ways, including the payment of regular visits to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, and the Burns Ward of the West Norwich Hospital, by the Teachers.

Children absent, or likely to be absent, from ordinary school, and at home for a month or more with injuries or non-infectious illness are also now considered with a view to home tuition.

At the end of the year 5 boys and 3 girls were being taught in their homes by these Teachers. They were suffering from the following defects:—

**Boys:** Spina Bifida; Paralysis following Poliomyelitis; Pseudo hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy (2 children); Infantile Polyneuritis.

**Girls:** Spastic Diplegia; Tubercular disease left shoulder; Injury to knee.

In addition, 9 boys and 5 girls were taught in their homes for short periods during the year. They suffered from the following defects:—

**Boys:** Gross Maladjustment (3 children); Amputation of foot following road accident; Urinary infection; Congenital Heart defect; Acute Rheumatism, Blood clot in bronchus; Intracranial tumour.

**Girls:** Autism and Educationally Sub-normal; Osteomyelitis left fibula; Hæmolytic anæmia; Paralysis following Poliomyelitis; Dislocation of knee-joint (during dancing activities).

### (8) DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

There were 6 recorded deaths of school children (3 being due to accidents), compared with 5 in the previous year (2 accidental). The causes of death were:—

Boys:

Aged 14	years.	Rupture of Aneurysm in the lateral ventricle of the brain.
„	13	„ Bronchopneumonia.
„	11	„ Fractured skull (road accident).
„	10	„ Fractured skull (road accident).
„	9	„ Brain injury (road accident).
„	6	„ Leukæmia.



## (9) PROVISION OF MEALS

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is 40.7 and 79.8% take milk, but these figures mean very little because there is a wide spread between the ages and the two sexes. Unfortunately figures by age and sex are not readily available.

In 1942 the Education Committee inaugurated a scheme whereby children receiving meals could attend at the Dining Rooms during the holidays. These arrangements were continued until Whitsun, 1960, when, because of a substantial fall in demand for holiday meals, and the cost of providing this service, the facilities for the provision of school meals during holiday periods were withdrawn.

Easter Vacation.

Average daily attendance 47. Percentage of the number of those who expressed the wish to attend, 98.

Whitsun Vacation.

45 (90%).

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools. The quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day, except in the Colman Road Special School for Physically Handicapped Children where two-thirds of a pint daily is supplied free.

From 1st August, 1947, the Welfare Foods Scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Food has provided that one pint of milk daily at 1½d. per pint should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

## (10) DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS

During the year school children who on grounds of health were considered to be in need of medical foods, were supplied with such through the Infant Welfare Centres.

## **(11) HOME VISITING**

The follow-up arrangements by the Health Visitors, etc., have not been altered during the year. 574 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

12 school children were involved in families referred during the year by the Welfare Officers or by the School Medical Officers to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and 5 children under the age of 5 years.

## **(12) FOOD HYGIENE**

Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene.

During the year 43 School Meals Assistants (permanent staff) were medically examined, to include a full history and bacteriological examination, whilst 123 Assistants (temporary staff) had nose and throat swabs and faeces and urine specimens examined, and chest X-ray photographs taken. Staff are encouraged to report any significant illness.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

## **(13) EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC.**

162 newly appointed teachers and 53 students prior to commencing at college, were medically examined during the year at the request of the Chief Education Officer.

## **(14) SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS**

### **(a) Incidence of Squint.**

In April, 1960, a research project commenced to be carried out by the East Anglian Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, the object being to estimate the incidence of squint in five-year-old school children.

Norwich was among the local education authorities agreeing to take part in the investigation, which takes place at the time of the child's first routine medical inspection.

All that is involved is the completion of a simple form by the examining medical officer in respect of each child who has a squint, and of those who have a history of squint. The children with squint are also referred to the Ophthalmologist at the School Eye Clinic for his opinion.

As the survey is being carried out over the period of a year, no report on the findings is at present available.

**(b) Differential Tuberculin Testing.**

During the year a survey of schoolchildren in the West Earlham and Larkman Lane Schools was carried out by Dr. P. H. Sutton, Chest Physician, tests being made with human, bovine and avian tuberculin. A report on this survey will be found in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health, but the following table shows the number of children tested and the number of positive reactors:—

No. of children tested	...	...	...	923
No. of positive reactors				
—to human tuberculin		...	...	54
—to bovine tuberculin	...	...	...	36
—to avian tuberculin	...	...	...	36

The ages of the children tested were from 5 to 12, with a majority between 6 to 11 years old inclusive.



## VIII.—CIVIL DEFENCE

AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID SECTION

## CIVIL DEFENCE

### AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID SECTION

#### Introduction

During the year the Ministry of Health considered it desirable, in view of the latest appraisal of conditions in which casualty services might be required to operate following nuclear attack, to radically re-organise the Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Services. This re-organisation makes provision for two basic units; an Ambulance Detachment and the First Aid Party. These two basic units are formed into platoons, companies, and finally into a column.

#### Operational Planning

With the foregoing re-organisation it was inevitable that the war-duty establishment of the Section for the Norwich Division should be drastically revised. For operational purposes it has been necessary to raise one Ambulance and First Aid Column.

#### Recruitment

The strength of the Section has increased in the past twelve months from 124 to 141. However, in view of the column's commitments, a considerable increase is still required.

Talks have been held with the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society with a view to training their members in the ambulance and first aid role. They should prove to be an invaluable reserve for staffing the column.

One extremely pleasing feature is the low average age of the present members of the Section ( $22\frac{1}{2}$  years), and these young people are proving a very keen and valuable asset.

#### Training

Section training for volunteers has progressed steadily and existing members have readily assimilated new techniques under the re-organisation.

The following figures show the progress of training during the year under review:—

Number completed Standard Training ...	27	(increase of 5)
Number completed Additional Training ...	28	(increase of 9)
Number obtained full First Aid Certificates	32	(increase of 8)
Number of drivers trained ... ..	12	(increase of 5)
Number passed Ministry of Transport Test	8	(increase of 5)
Number not attended for training in the last 12 months ... ..	78	(increase of 17)

Every effort is being made to persuade those members who come under the last category to take some form of general refresher training. If this is not done, these non-active members will be discharged.

## **Courses**

Both of the peace-time Ambulance Service Section Leaders attended Officer Courses at Home Office Schools, as also did two volunteer leaders of the Section.

## **Exercises**

Exercises have covered all aspects of ambulance training and co-operation with other sections, and have ranged from small local exercises to large scale Regional exercises lasting two days. Drivers have also been trained in convoy work and procedures with exercises both by day and night.

## **Conclusion**

Although the section is progressing and slowly improving in numbers and quality, there is no cause for complacency, and during the ensuing year strenuous efforts will continue to be made to enrol not only the quantity of volunteers required to establish a column, but also the quality required for the Officer cadre.



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